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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE "MAP OF CABOTIA" IN THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY MAPPING SEQUENCE OF EASTERN CANADA

by

©

RICHARD M. MALINSKI

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE

OF MASTER OF ARTS

IN

GEOGRAPHY

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

FALL, 1973

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, for acceptance, a thesis entitled The importance of the "Map of Cabotia" in the early nineteenth century mapping sequence of Eastern Canada.

submitted by Richard M. Malinski

in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts, in Geography.

James J. Klawe
Supervisor
O.F.G. Sitwell
Lewis H. Thomas

Date 21 September 1973

ABSTRACT

This work is divided into eight chapters. The first two set the stage by containing the statement of the hypothesis, the formulation of the methodology, and a summary of historical information to put the Map into context. The third and fourth chapters deal with the complete cartobibliographical identification of all the states of the Map and a description of the bibliographical and geographical changes in the states. The fifth, sixth, and seventh chapters contain the bulk of the work. The analytical material, as opposed to the earlier descriptive work, covers a cartographical discussion of the Map, a comparison of the Map with contemporary maps and a determination of source material used by Purdy through an evaluation of informational content of preceding and contemporary maps. The eighth and concluding chapter summarizes the work by having a discussion of the usefulness of the Map in regards to its amount of unique information.

Although the Map covers parts of Canada and United States, this thesis deals only with Canada. This limited areal scope allows greater concentration in the Canada section of the Map.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The writer of any thesis is, no doubt, indebted to someone for encouragement, help or comments. I would like to thank Professor Klawe for being a patient and insistent supervisor who was always helpful but never overbearing. To Professor O.F.G.Sitwell and Professor L.H. Thomas I am indebted for their penetrating comments and suggestions which drew my attention to inconsistencies and to areas which needed clarification. I would also like to thank the staff of the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada for the time that they spent with me. In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude to Miss Joan Winearls, Map Librarian, University of Toronto, for her encouragement and suggestions.

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I

INTRODUCTION

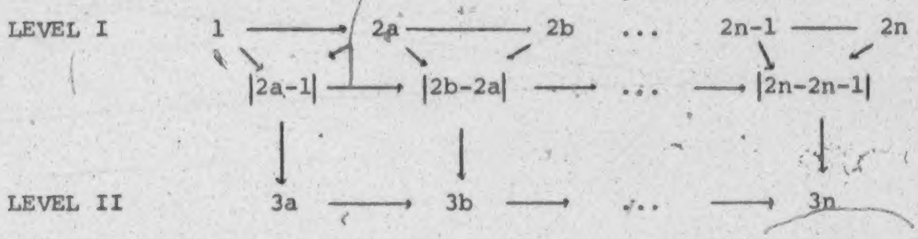
This thesis attempts to analyze John Purdy's "Map of Cabotia". Such an analysis is undertaken in order to determine the significance of the Map. It is from this problem of determining significance that the prime organizational hypothesis stems. This hypothesis is: The "Map of Cabotia" is a document of unique historical and cartographical importance in the early nineteenth century mapping sequence of Eastern Canada. From a hypothesis of this nature, minor problems evolve, such as: How have the map states developed through time? How should such changes be described? Do the changes reflect new exploration or surveying? How does the cartographic style and accuracy compare with the contemporary maps? These and other questions are discussed in the following thesis.

The numerous questions to answer, plus the lack of information about Purdy or his maps necessitates the utilization of a complete method of cartographic evaluation. Only after a thorough appreciation of cartobibliographical, cartographical, and historical aspects can questions be answered and conclusions drawn. This three phase examination, which is described below, is unique to this thesis. The examination does not rely on any one source but is a synthesis of both methodological and substantive articles in the literature. Three very important articles, in this researcher's opinion, are J. B. Harley's " The evaluation of early maps", C. Verner's "The identification and designation of variants in the study of early printed maps" and C. Verner's "Surveying and mapping the new Federal City". These articles, other basic readings, and also those items used in footnoting the cartobibliographical, cartographical and historical phases are noted fully in the bibliography.

The cartobibliographical analysis of the Map consists of three basic steps. Firstly, a complete identification of the original state of the map is prepared. Items that are included in this step are title (transcribed as on the map), cartographer, engraver and/or printer, place, publication date, size, scale, latitude and longitude, projection, border, cartouche, insets, watermarks, colouring, reproductions, and references. A complete a list as possible is made for the Map. Secondly, utilizing the basic items mentioned above, the differing characteristics of the various states are outlined. Thirdly, the bibliographical and geographical changes in the content of the Map are described. By conducting this gradual penetration into the Map all the aspects of revision are discovered.

This first stage in the evaluation produces two major results. Firstly, the states of the Map are identified fully. Such an identification focuses on the first level of information, i.e., title, imprint, format, and other overall characteristics. Secondly, the changes between the states are described. This description focuses on the second level of information, i.e., content. This content includes corrections or changes in spellings or placement of names as well as the addition, deletion, or correction of geographical data. In this way the researcher proceeds from the general to the specific in an orderly manner (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Levels of cartobibliographical information evaluation


LEVEL I
1
2a
2b
...
2n-1
2n
|2a-1|
|2b-2a|
...
|2n-2n-1|
LEVEL II
3a
3b
...
3n

1. Identification of original state utilizing overall characteristics.
2. Identification of different states by noting changes in the overall characteristics.
3. Identification of changes in content.

The cartographical evaluation consists of two parts. Firstly, a discussion of the cartographic elements provides a more thorough understanding of the Map as a whole. The topics of map purpose, map production process, map design, symbolism, toponymy and accuracy are the necessary ingredients in this evaluation. Secondly, with the foregoing as a base, a comparison with contemporary maps is necessary to put the Map into its cartographical and historical context. In other words, such a comparison aids in drawing conclusions concerning the cartographic style and accuracy of the Map in relation to the period.

The third and last step in the evaluation focuses on the historical aspects. These historical topics deal with source material and uniqueness of information. Once this latter evaluation is complete conclusions as to significance of the Map can be drawn.

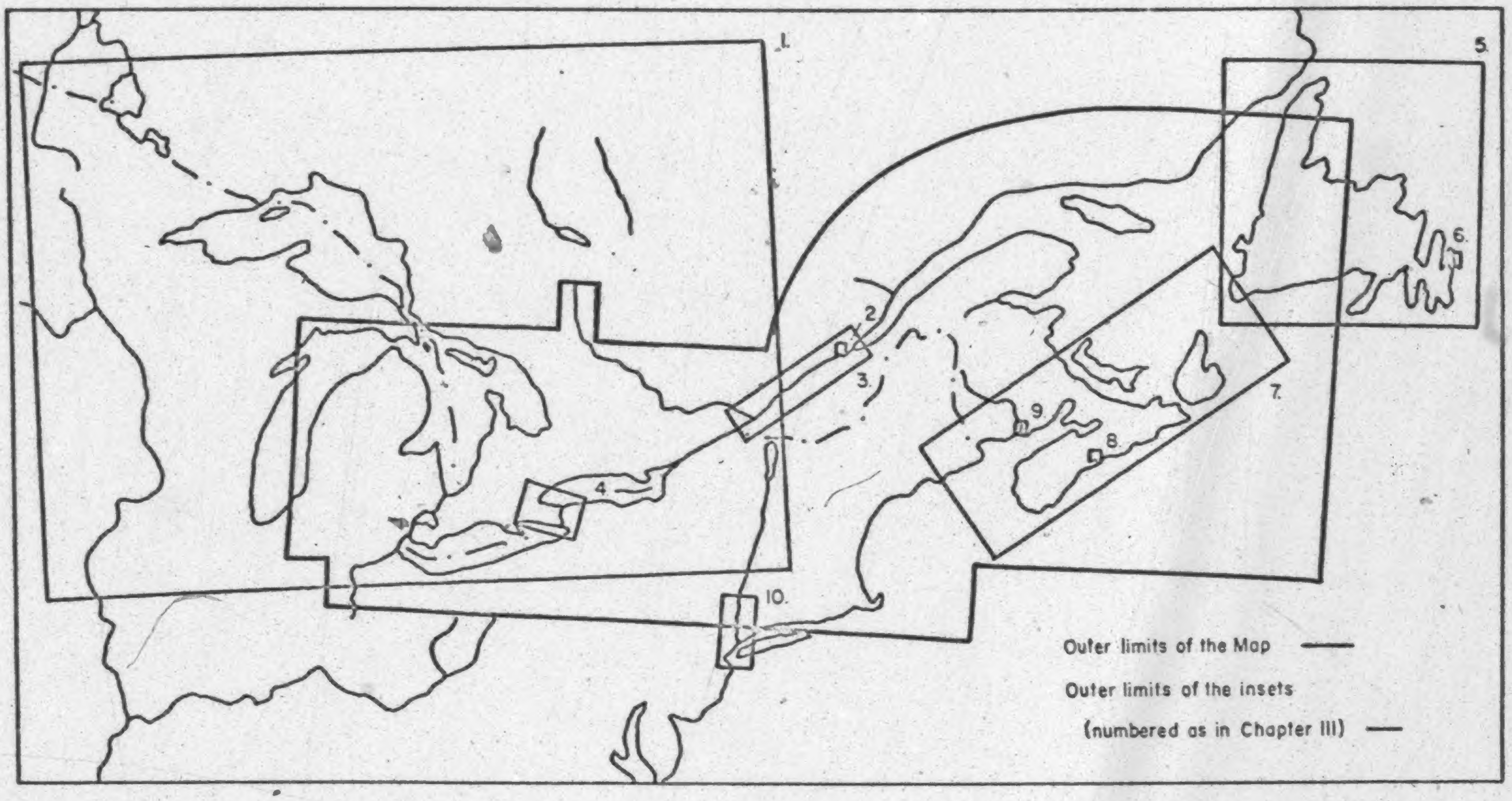
To this researcher's knowledge no cartographic study of the "Map of Cabotia" or of any of Purdy's works exists. After a thorough search of all pertinent cartographical, geographical, and historical indexes and abstracts no article or extensive work was uncovered. Minor references to Purdy's works do occur in the literature.[1] This scarcity of information is, of course, a hinderance because there is little written information upon which to base research. As a result of this limitation and in order to illustrate that map evaluation is still possible, this thesis deals mainly with the cartographic record relevant to the "Map of Cabotia".

The cartographic records, maps and atlases, noted throughout this thesis are located in three Canadian collections. These collections are the Metropolitan Toronto Public Library Baldwin Room, The Ontario Archives, and the Public Archives of Canada. In the opinion of this researcher some of the gaps in the following discussion could, undoubtedly, be filled by examination of other collections, such as, the New Brunswick Archives, the Public Record Office in London, the British Museum Map Room, or the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division. As a result of this, the following material is, in this researcher's opinion, one small step in the study of the nineteenth century mapping of Canada.

There are three major reasons for choosing the Purdy Map. Firstly, it is this research's opinion that there is a glaring lack of detailed cartographic studies on the early nineteenth century mapping of Canada. By choosing the Purdy Map which fits into this time and area, a small piece of the gap is covered. Secondly, the name of the Map is an oddity. To this researcher's knowledge Purdy is the only one to use this form of Cabot's name for part of North America. This striking name may have been suggested by the coining of "Fredonia" shortly after 1800.[2] Thirdly, the "Map of Cabotia" with various states is an example of early nineteenth century compilation and revision. Because of the life of the Map, 1814 to 1850, it also illustrates the extent to which an English commercial firm could keep up with new geographic knowledge.

An aspect of the Map not mentioned above but which is nevertheless of prime importance is the areal extent. The large map covers both Canada and United States which surround the St. Lawrence-Lake Ontario-Lake Erie-Lake Huron water system. (See Figure 2). In this thesis the area of major importance is the Canadian area of the Map. For this reason the United States has only passing mention throughout. In this way a more thorough examination is made of the Canadian sections of the Map.

Figure 2. Area covered by the "Map of Cabotia"


1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
Outer limits of the Map
Outer limits of the insets
(numbered as in Chapter III)

II

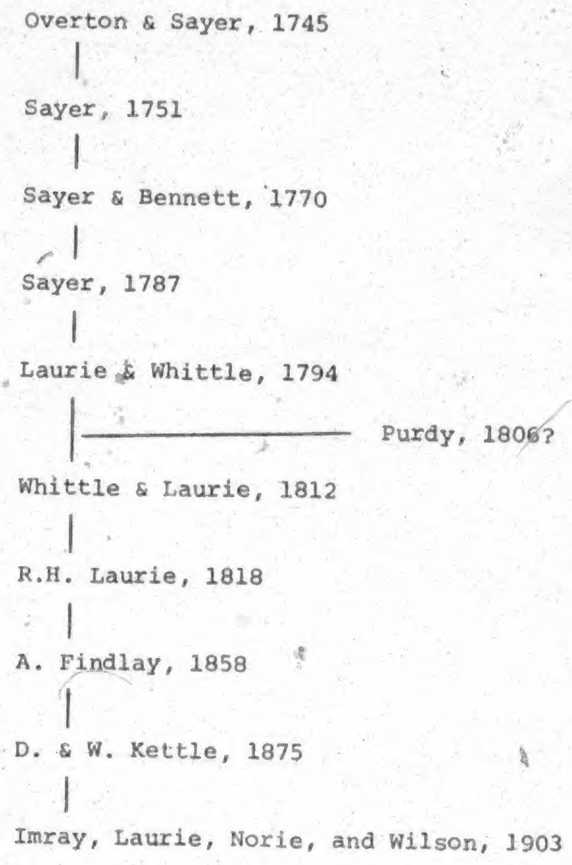
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

There is very little information about Purdy's life. Between his birth in 1773[3] and his entry into the firm of Laurie and Whittle sometime before 1806 nothing is known. This latter date is used because he produced "Laurie and Whittle's New Chart of the North Sea" in that year.[4] From about 1812, when he succeeded De la Rochette[5], he worked as hydrographer producing numerous charts and several works on sailing directions. Purdy remained in this position until 1843, the year of his death.

During his thirty odd years, Purdy produced about fifteen charts and thirteen sailing directions. These works covered more than Eastern Canada. He produced charts for the east coast of America, the Caribbean,the coasts of Great Britain, the Black Sea, the Indian Ocean and the world. Many of these were revised by Alexander Findlay and published long after Purdy's death. For this reason it is difficult to know exactly when Purdy stopped producing charts. To accompany many of these charts Purdy also compiled sailing directions. These sailing directions, themselves went through seven, eight, and often ten editions. A cursory look at any list of his publications suggests this broad scope and large quantity of production.

The first part of Purdy's career which was begun near the start of the Laurie and Whittle firm (see Figure 3), was a time of rapid growth. The firm which had begun by reissuing Sayer's maps with imprint changes[6,7] was revising the old Sayer

Figure 3. Purdy's entry into the firm of Laurie and Whittle*


Overton & Sayer, 1745
Sayer, 1751
Sayer & Bennett, 1770
Sayer, 1787
Laurie & Whittle, 1794
Purdy, 1806?
Whittle & Laurie, 1812
R.H. Laurie, 1818
A. Findlay, 1858
D. & W. Kettle, 1875
Imray, Laurie, Norie, and Wilson, 1903

* Modified from A.H.W. Robinson, Marine Cartography in Britain, Leicester University Press, 1962, p. 125.

plates as information was available. This researcher feels that one of the reasons why Purdy diversified so greatly was that there was a quantity of base material available in Sayer's plates. This rapid growth and diversification was probably also due to other factors. Although the Hydrographic Office had been established in 1795[8], it did not produce charts until 1808[9]. The increased competition between the Office and the private firms[10] reinforced the need for a broad scope. In this period which lasted until about 1826, Purdy produced first editions of approximately seven sailing directions and ten maps plus three revisions of directions and seven revisions of maps. It is in this period of youthful energy that Purdy compiled the "Map of Cabotia" and revised it twice.

The second part of Purdy's career focused upon revision of his previous works. Purdy, nevertheless, produced three new sailing directions and two new maps. Many of his nine revisions of sailing directions and eight revisions of maps were completed with the aid of Alexander Findlay. It was in this period that the "Map of Cabotia" was revised in 1828, 1838, and 1850.

By the beginning of Purdy's career, the type and amount of geographical information from British North America had changed. In general, between 1763 and the 1780's the energy of the military was spent on broad objectives, such as coastal surveys of the Maritimes and the St. Lawrence, mapping Quebec, and plotting international boundaries. After the American Revolution the focus shifted to administrative (county and township) and lot boundaries. This was a result of the great influx of settlers.

It is true that some county and lot surveys were completed before 1780; e.g., Prince Edward Island in the 1760's. However, New Brunswick was not divided into counties until 1785[11], Upper Canada surveys were still scattered until the late 1790's, and the Great Lakes' Survey was not officially begun until shortly after 1795[12]. This narrowing of focus resulted in information flowing to England on such aspects as, Great Lakes shorelines; counties, townships, and rivers of Upper Canada; interior river systems and counties of New Brunswick; and river systems of the north shore of the St. Lawrence. It is these areas on which Purdy gathered material and about which he drew the "Map of Cabotia".

III

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF "A MAP OF CABOTIA"

TITLE: A MAP OF / CABOTIA; / Comprehending / THE PROVINCES OF / UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, NEW-BRUNSWICK, AND / NOVA-SCOTIA, WITH BRETON ISLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND, etc. / And Including, also, / THE ADJACENT PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES. / Compiled, from a great Variety of Original Documents, / BY JOHN PURDY.

ENGRAVER: Thomson & Hall, 14, Bury Str. Bloomsby

IMPRINT: PUBLISHED 12th. OCTOBER, 1814, BY JA^{s} WHITTLE AND RICH^{d} HOLMES LAURIE, N^{o} 53, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

SIZE: One map of four sheets with each sheet measuring 59.8 cm. North to South and 78 cm. East to West.

SCALE: Geographic or Nautic Miles, 60 to a degree (60=7.5 cm.)
English Statute Miles, 69 to a degree (69=7.6 cm.)
Common French Leagues, 25 to a degree (25=7.5 cm.)
Representative Fraction 1:1,460,000

LONGITUDE: West from Greenwich 58°10' - 88°20'.

LATITUDE: 41° - 51° North.

FRAME: An outside neat line 2 mm. in thickness is combined with three inner neat lines placed 1 mm., 12 mm. and

14 mm. from the first. Within the second and third lines, the latitude and longitude numerals are placed. Within the third and fourth, there are six divisions for each degree of latitude and longitude.

COLOURING: The map is coloured in outline to distinguish boundaries. The colours vary, e.g., pale pink, green, yellow, blue orange.

PROJECTION: Conic projection either with one or two standard parallels. The central meridian is 72° West.

INSETS:

1. Title - General Sketch of / The GRAND LAKES &. /
   Size - 13.5 cm North - South, 26.5 cm. East - West.
   Scale - English Statute Miles, 1 cm.=50 miles
   Common French Leagues, 1 cm.=18 leagues.
   Colouring - Upper Canada - pink
   Lower Canada - orange
   U.S.A. - green
   Extent - 42^{o}N - 49^{o}N, 71^{o}W - 99^{o}W.

2. Title - ENVIRONS / of / QUEBEC
   Size - 9.3 cm. North - South, 15.2 cm. East - West
   Scale - Statue Miles, 1 cm.= 2.4 miles.
   Colouring - green
   Extent - Plains of Abraham and portion of St. Charles River.

3. Title - THE BANKS of the RIVER S^{T} LAWRENCE, from THE ISLE of ORLEANS to LAKE S^{T} FRACIS, On an Enlarged Scale.

Size - 21.7 cm. North - South, 59.2 cm. East - West.

Scale - Common French Leagues, 1 cm. = 1.3 leagues
English Statue Mile, 1 cm. = 3.7 miles
Geographic or Nautic Miles, 1 cm. = 3.0 miles

Colouring - Upper Canada - pink
District of Montreal - blue
District of Trois Rivieres - yellow
District of Quebec - orange.

4. Title - FRONTIER of NIAGARA, &.

Size - 9.4 cm. North - South, 25.5 cm. East - West

Scale - Statute Miles, 1 cm. = 5 miles.

Colouring - United States - green
District of Niagara - pink
North of Dundas Street - green
London District - yellow

Extent - From Batavia to the western border of the Six Nations.

Notes - A lengthy note describes what is known today as the Niagara Escarpment.

5. Title - Island of Newfoundland. No distinctive title in a block as in other insets.

Size - 51.8 cm. North - South, 47.9 cm. East - West.

Scale - Same as in general map.

Colouring - Cape Ray to Bonavista - pink

Western Nfld. - yellow

Lower Canada - pink

Extent - 46°N - 52°30'N, 51°40'W - 60°15'W.

Notes - Three notes exist. One estimates the population of Nfld. as 19,106 in 1789. A second notes that there is little known about the interior. A third describes the French fishing rights as noted in the Treaty of Utrecht 1713, the Treaty of 1763, the Treaty of 1783, and the Treaty of 1814.

6. Title - ENVIRONS of S^{T} JOHN'S / NEWFOUNDLAND. /

Size - 15.6 cm. North - South, 16.8 cm. East - West

Scale - Statute Miles, 1 cm. = .2 miles

Colouring - pink

Extent - The whole harbour and including area just north of "Kitty Vitty".

7. Title - THE / PROVINCE / of / NOVA-SCOTIA, / With Part of / NEW-BRUNSWICK, &. / On an Enlarged Scale. / PRINCIPALLY from SURVEYS / Made by / HIS MAJESTY'S OFFICERS / and / SURVEYORS. /

Size - 37.8 cm. North - South, 107.8 cm. East - West

Scale - British Statute Miles, 1 cm. = 5.5 miles.

Colouring - Nova Scotia - yellow, pink, blue & green.

P.E.I. - blue, pink & green

New Brunswick - pink

Magdalen Islands - orange

Extent - 43°N - 48°N, 58°W - 70°W. With Nova Scotia being shown horizontally, the lines of latitude and longitude are diagonal to the map in general.

Notes - Two notes are present. One describes the navigability of the St. John's River. Another comments on the poor choice of the name 'St. John' for P. E. I.

Cartouche- The title is inscribed in an oval 12.2 cm. on the vertical axis and 10.1 on the horizontal axis. It is a very simple line drawing located in the lower right corner of the inset.

8. Title - HARBOUR / of / HALIFAX. /

Size - 14.3 cm. North - South, 9.6 cm. East - West.

Scale - Statue Miles, 1 cm. = 1.1. miles

Colouring - yellow

Note - A comment is made that the town was founded under the auspices of the Earl of Halifax in 1747 and settled in 1749.

9. Title - HARBOUR of S^{T} John, / NEW BRUNSWICK. /

Size - 14.3 cm. North - South, 9.3 cm. East - West

Scale - Statute Miles, 1 cm. = .7 miles

Colouring - pink

Note - Comment is made about the rise in tide and navigability of the falls area.

10. Title - Continuation of /HUDSON'S RIVER /to New-York./

Size - 8.8 cm. North - South, 7.4 cm. East - West.

Scale - British Miles, 1 cm. = 5 miles.

Colouring - yellow and green.

NOTES: There are notes throughout the map. Many are related to vegetation, e.g., "Extensive Tract of Good Wood Land", "Immense Forests". Others comment on shoreline deposits, e.g., "The whole of the coast from Lake George to Glocester Bay is rocky and barren.", "Clay Cliffs". Yet others describe the survey situation, e.g., "Imperfectly known", "PROJECTED TOWNSHIPS, for which Warrants of Survey were issued in 1792-3."

The major note discusses why Purdy gave the name "Cabotia" to the map (See Figure 6a).

State 1: 1814 as noted above.

Copies: Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division.
Public Archives of Canada, National Map Collection.
British Museum, Map Room.
Royal Geographical Society.
William L. Clements Library.

State 2: 1821*

Imprint: September 1, 1821

Copy unknown. This map is referred to in: P.L. Phillips, A list of maps of America in the Library of Congress, Washington, G.O.P., 1901, p. 195. This map is also suggested by the imprint information in the state 3, 1825 map.

*Items not repeated are to be considered the same as in the original state.

State 3: 1825

Engraver: deleted.

Imprint: LONDON: PUBLISHED, 1st. Sept. 1821, BY RICHARD
H. LAURIE, N^{o}. 53, FLEET STREET.

Date: As indicated in a statement located to the right of the title, "Improved Edition, with Additions, 1825".

On Baldwin Room copy:

A. Seller: As noted in oval cartouche located in lower right part of map. This oval has been pasted on the map after printed -
Sold by JAMES WYLD, (Sucessor to M^{r}. FADEN.) /
GEOGRAPHER. / TO HIS MAJESTY & to His Royal
Highness the DUKE of YORK / 5 Charing Cross,
Opposite Northumberland House./

B. Comment: Another pasted-on note was present under the inset "FRONTIER OF NIAGARA, &.". The information in this note is lost.

Copies: Metropolitan Toronto Public Library, Baldwin Room.
Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division.

State 4: 1828

Imprint: PUBLISHED 15th. May 1828, BY R.H. LAURIE,
N^{o}. 53, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

Colour: Uncoloured

Comment: Incomplete copy in the L.C. Geography and Map Division consists of the two eastern sheets.

State 5: 1828.

Imprint: LONDON: PUBLISHED, June 4th 1828, BY RICHARD H. LAURIE, No. 53, FLEET STREET. Improved Edition, with Addition.

Copies: Newbury Library, Chicago.
Public Archives of Canada, National Map Collection.
Public Records Office, London.

Comment: In Great Britain, Colonial Office. Catalogue of maps, plans, charts, relating to North America in the Colonial Office Library, London, 1910? (PAC Library Z/6026/H6G7) there is mention of "A Map of Cabotia" with imprint of June 24th, 1828 (Canada 83). On checking a xerox copy of part of the Public Record Office card catalogue Purdy's "A Map of Cabotia" which is Canada 83 has the imprint date of June 4th, 1828. This researcher assumes, therefore, that the Colonial Office Catalogue, 1910, is incorrect.

State 6: 1838*.

Title: MAP OF THE / VICE-ROYALTY OF CANADA;/ ... /

Imprint: LONDON: PUBLISHED, August 4th 1838, BY RICHARD H. LAURIE, No. 53, FLEET STREET.

Copy: Public Record Office, London.
British Museum Map Room.

* This state not seen by this researcher.

State 7: 1850*

Imprint: LONDON: PUBLISHED, AUGUST 4th. 1850, BY RICHARD
H. LAURIE, No. 53, FLEET STREET.

Copy: Royal Geographical Society, Map Room.

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* This state not seen by this researcher.

IV

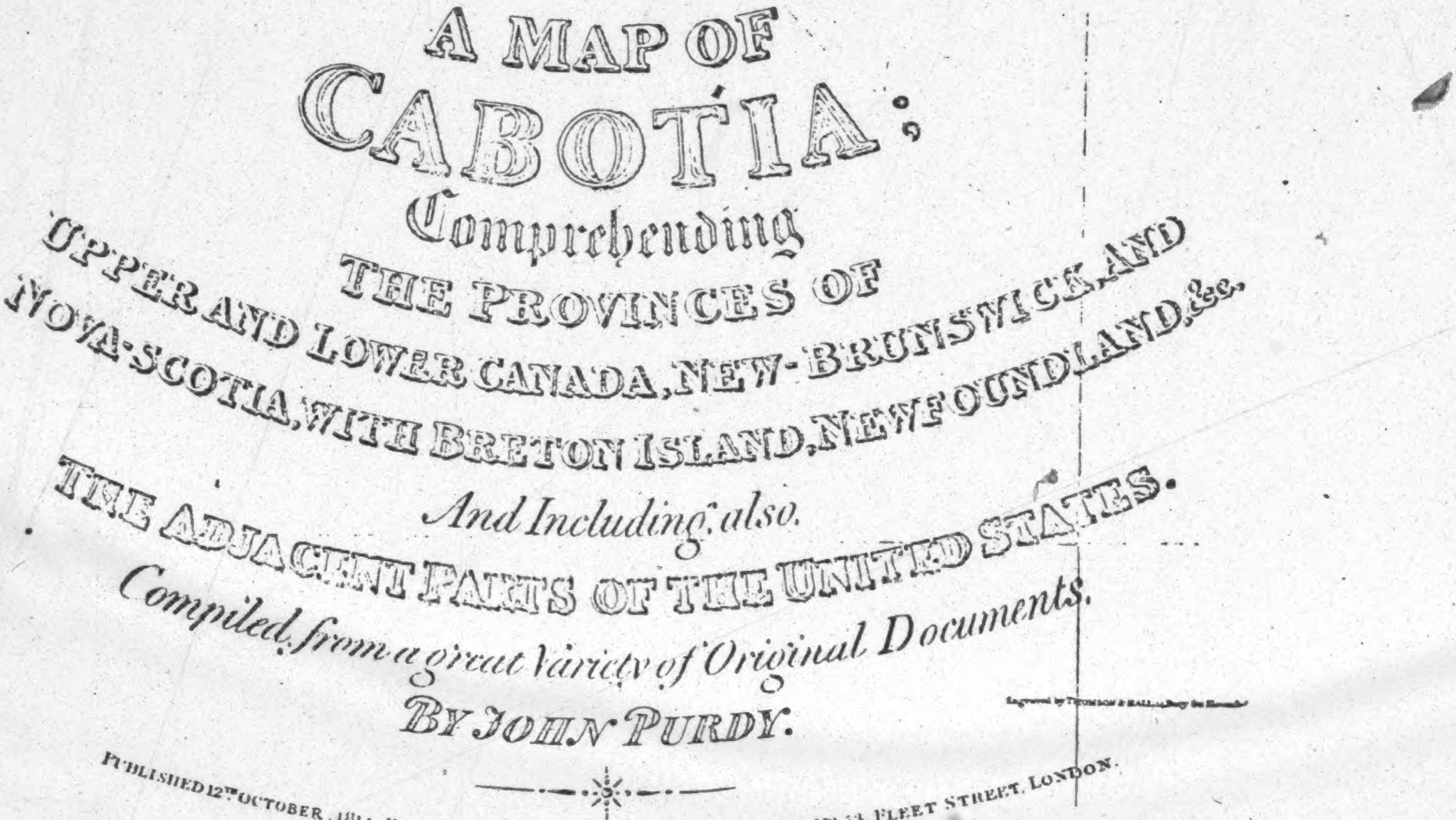
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CHANGES

Alterations to information on various states of the Map can be grouped into two broad categories. Firstly, bibliographical changes encompass items such as trimming of the plate to reduce size, recutting the plate to lengthen life, modifying the title or imprint, correcting errors in, or changing of, spelling or placement, and adding decorative or textual material.[13] In the "Map of Cabotia" only the latter three types are evident. Secondly, geographical changes are those which include adding new geographical information and deleting errors.[14] These two categories of changes are discussed below in regards to the "Map of Cabotia."

Bibliographical changes

The two most noticeable bibliographic changes are those in title and imprint. Firstly, the title remains the same as State 1 through to State 6 (1838). In this latter state the original title is modified to read "Map of the Vice-Royalty of Canada" (see Figure 4 and 5). The reasoning behind this change, as suggested in the address of The British American Navigator[15], is that it would be futile to try to impose the name 'Cabotia' on this area. Secondly, the imprint, unlike the title, changes with every state. Such changes in title and imprint were necessary in order to illustrate the currentness of the map as well as to attract customers. Simple changes of this sort[16], therefore, provided the firm with a readily saleable commodity.

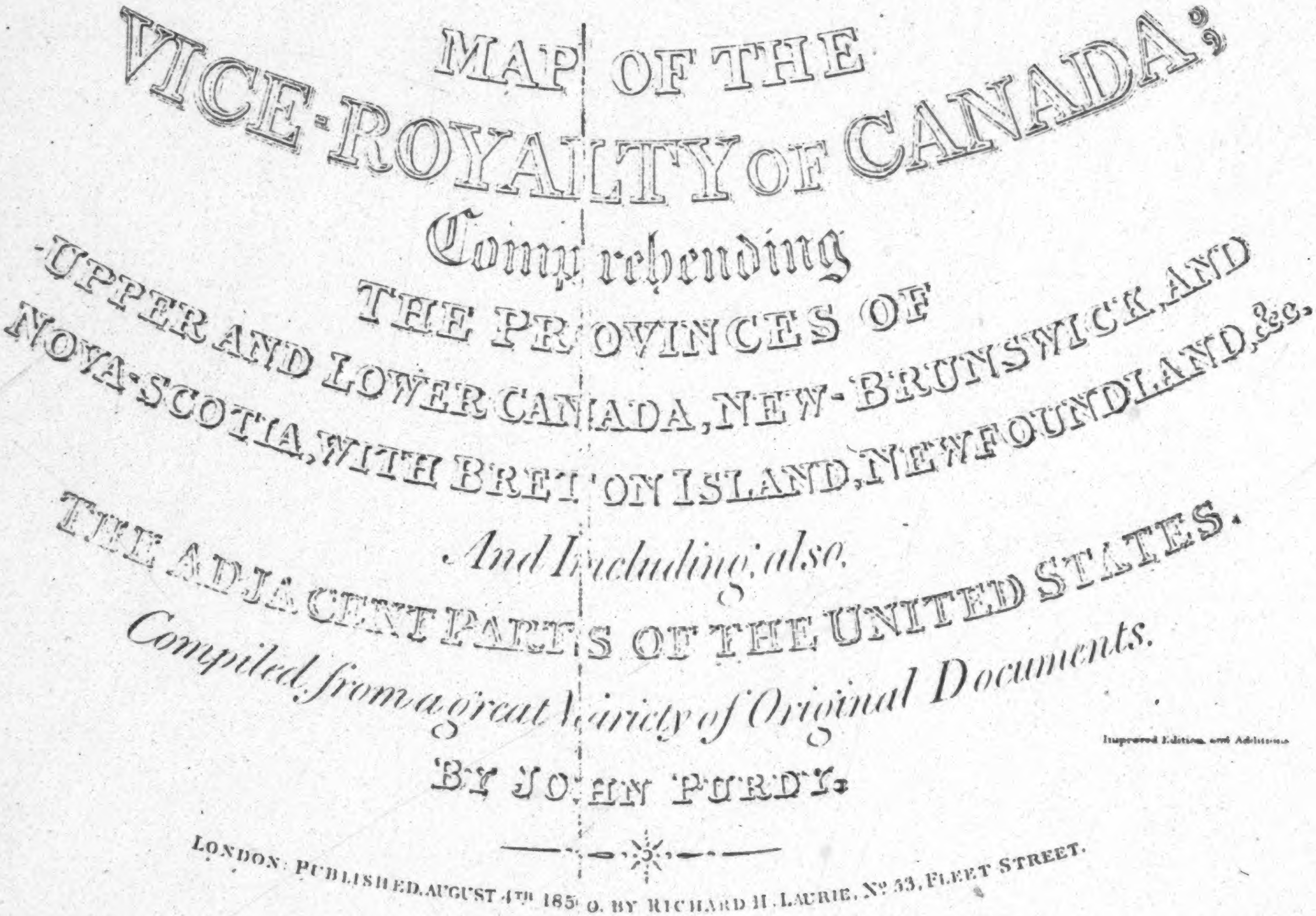
Figure 4. Title of state 1, 1814.



A MAP OF
CABOTIA;
Comprehending
THE PROVINCES OF
UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, NEW-BRUNSWICK, AND
NOVA-SCOTIA, WITH BRETON ISLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND, &c.
And Including, also,
THE ADJACENT PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.
Compiled, from a great Variety of Original Documents.
BY JOHN PURDY.

PUBLISHED 12TH OCTOBER, 1814, BY JAS. WHITTLE AND RICHD. HOLMES LAURIE, No. 53, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

Figure 5. Title of state 7, 1850.



MAP OF THE
VICE-ROYALTY OF CANADA;
Comprehending
THE PROVINCES OF
UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, NEW-BRUNSWICK, AND
NOVA-SCOTIA, WITH BRETON ISLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND, &c.
And Including, also,
THE ADJACENT PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.
Compiled, from a great Variety of Original Documents.
Improved Edition, and Additions
BY JOHN PURDY.

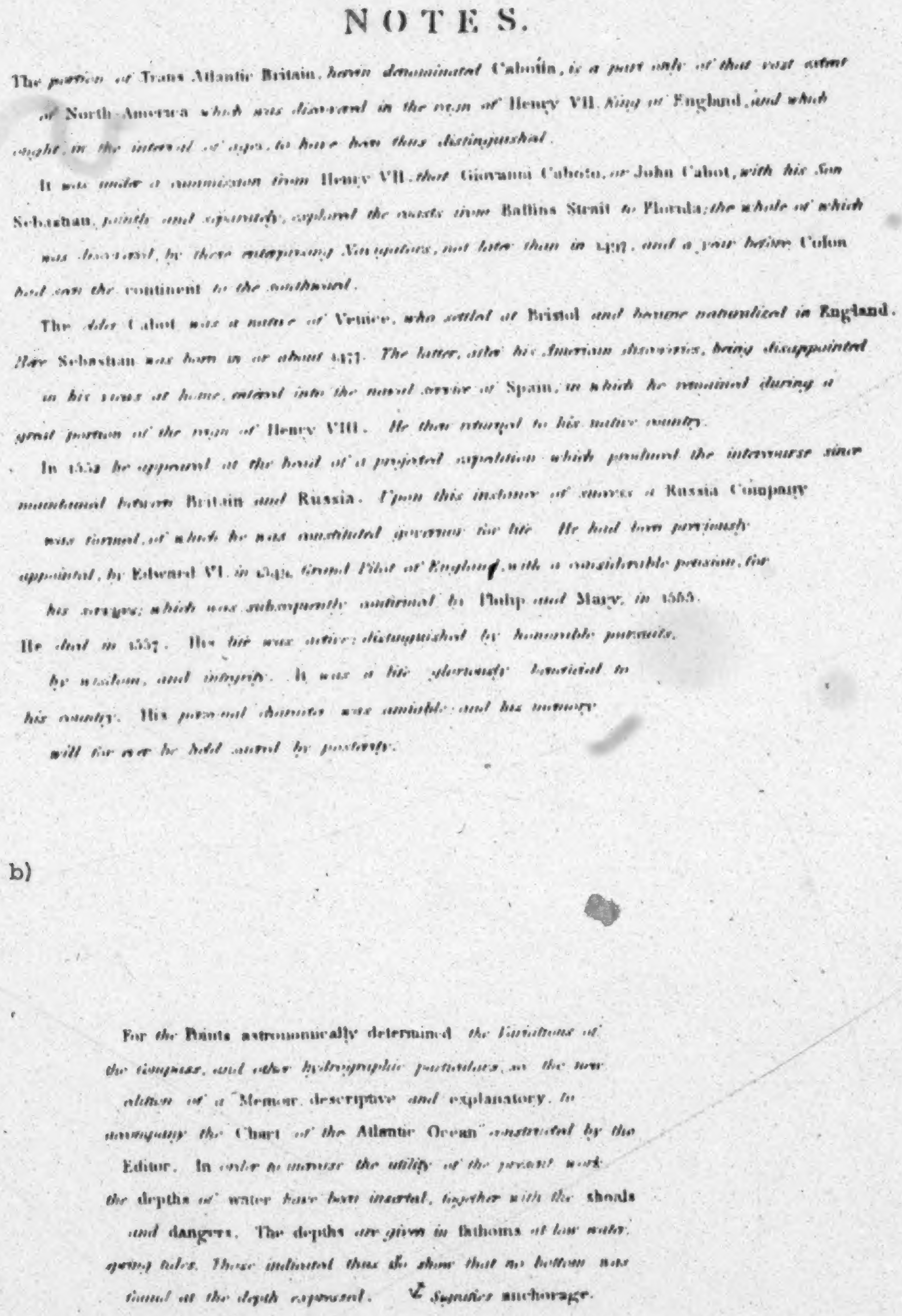
LONDON: PUBLISHED, AUGUST 4TH 1850. BY RICHARD H. LAURIE, Nº 53, FLEET STREET.

Another type of bibliographic alteration well illustrated in the Map is that of the addition of decorative or textual material. This Map does not have any purely decorative material added. Decorative material in this case means floral cartouches, embroidery around the frames, and pictures or views. The Map does, however, have a great deal of textual material. This material is both around the Map and across the face of the Map. It covers the whole range of topics, e.g., vegetation, Indian areas, survey notes, immigration notes.

Surrounding the Map (1814 state) there are seven notes (see Figures 6 and 7). These notes cover such topics as the purpose of the name of the Map (Figure 6a); hints on interpretation (Figure 6b); comments on treaties (Figure 7b), and general comments (Figures 7a, 7c-e). Of these notes two (6a and 7e) are changed in state 5, 1828. These additions are very small and inconsequential (see Figure 8a and b). One of the notes (7a), however, is omitted completely from state 3 of 1825 and succeeding states. All the notes are informative because they illustrate what type of material was available about the area.

Two examples of notes added around the Map are contained in Figure 9. The first (9a) updates a previous note (see Figure 7b) on treaties regulating the use of Newfoundland coasts. The second (9b) is a completely new item. It is of special interest because it gives information on the character of the holdings of the Canada Company and illustrates the interest in settlement in the 1820's. These two notes also give the currentness of the Map.

Figure 6. Notes surrounding the Map (Part 1).



a)

NOTES.

The *portion of* Trans Atlantic Britain, *herein denominated* Cabotia, *is a part only of that vast extent of* North-America *which was discovered in the reign of* Henry VII. *King of* England, *and which ought, in the interval of ages, to have been thus distinguished.*

It *was under a commission from* Henry VII. *that* Giovanni Caboto, *or* John Cabot, *with his Son* Sebastian, *jointly and separately, explored the coasts from* Baffins Strait *to* Florida; *the whole of which was discovered, by these enterprising Navigators, not later than in* 1497, *and a year before* Colon *had seen the* continent *to the southward.*

The *elder* Cabot *was a native of* Venice, *who settled at* Bristol *and became naturalized in* England. *Here* Sebastian *was born in or about* 1477. *The latter, after his American discoveries, being disappointed in his views at home, entered into the naval service of* Spain, *in which he remained during a great portion of the reign of* Henry VIII. *He then returned to his native country.*

In 1553 *he appeared at the head of a projected expedition which produced the intercourse since maintained between* Britain *and* Russia. *Upon this instance of success a* Russia Company *was formed, of which he was constituted governor for life. He had been previously appointed, by* Edward VI. *in* 1549, *Grand Pilot of England, with a considerable pension, for his services; which was subsequently confirmed by* Philip *and* Mary, *in* 1555.
He *died in* 1557. *His life was active; distinguished by honourable pursuits, by wisdom, and integrity. It was a life gloriously beneficial to his country.* His *personal character was amiable and his memory will for ever be held sacred by posterity.*

b)

For *the* Points astronomically determined *the Variations of the Compass, and other hydrographic particulars, see the new edition of a* "Memoir, descriptive *and* explanatory, *to accompany the* Chart *of the* Atlantic Ocean" *constructed by the* Editor. In *order to increase the utility of the present work* the depths *of* water *have been inserted, together with the* shoals *and* dangers. The depths *are given in* fathoms *at low water, spring tides. Those indicated thus show that no bottom was found at the depth expressed.* ⚓ *Signifies* anchorage.

Figure 7. Notes surrounding the Map (Part 2)

a)

The Population of Newfoundland *has been generally under-rated by our geographic writers; and we do not pretend to accurate information on this subject. but, it appears that, from an enumeration in 1789, the number of families was 1314, and that of winter inhabitants, men, women, and children, [illegible]. This may probably be nearly correct at the present time.*

b)

By the Treaty of Utrecht, *1713, the French retained the liberty of fishing off the coasts, and of drying their nets on the shores of* Newfoundland, *within certain limits, and, by the Treaty of 1763, they may also fish in the* Gulf of St. Lawrence, *but not within the distance of three leagues from any of the coasts belonging to* Britain.

By the Treaty of 1783, it was defined that the subjects of France *were to enjoy, under the restrictions of the previous treaties, the fisheries on the eastern, northern, and western coasts of* Newfoundland, *from* Cape St. John *to* Cape Ray, *and this right has been acknowledged and confirmed by the Treaty of 1814.*

c)

A Light house, *on the more elevated part of* Sable Island, *would be eminently useful in the prevention of wrecks &c. The expense of maintenance would be comparatively small as coal abounds in* Breton Island.

d)

The injudicious application of the name of St. John *to* three *places, not very widely apart, has occasioned a change in the name of the Island formerly so distinguished, and which in compliment to H.R.H.* Edward, Duke of Kent, *is now denominated* Prince Edward's Island.

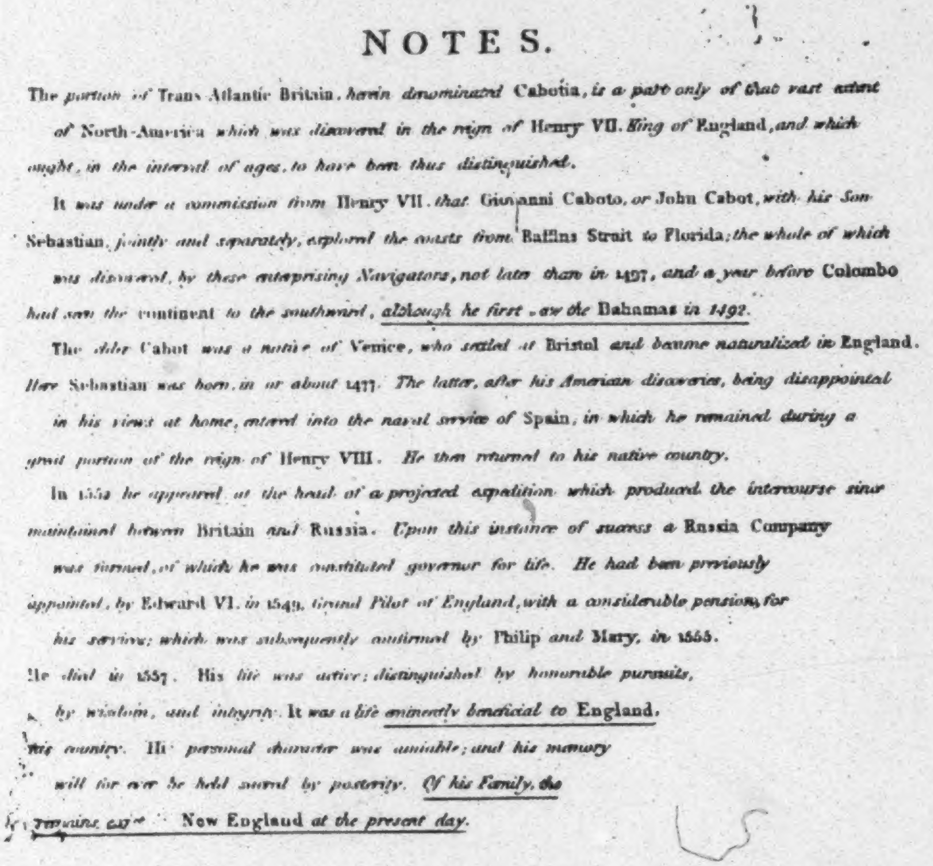
The frequent references to this Island, in our historic and geographic records, require for a time at least, the insertion of both names on the Map: although the latter only *is now to be considered as the* proper *name of the Island*

e)

The Coast of Labrador, *from* St. Johns River *to* Hudsons Strait; *with the Island of* Anticosta *and the smaller isles near the former are included within the* Government of Newfoundland. *See the* Act *for establishing* Courts of Judicature *at* Newfoundland. *Sec. 49* Geo. III. *c. 27. March. 1809.*

Figure 8. Two notes from state 5, 1828 of the Map.

a) Differences between state 1 and state 5 are underlined.



NOTES.

The portion of Trans Atlantic Britain, herein denominated Cabotia, is a part only of that vast extent of North-America which was discovered in the reign of Henry VII. King of England, and which ought, in the interval of ages, to have been thus distinguished.

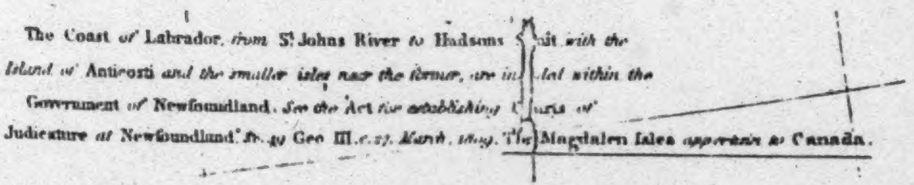
It was under a commission from Henry VII. that Giovanni Caboto, or John Cabot, with his Son Sebastian, jointly and separately, explored the coasts from Baffins Strait to Florida; the whole of which was discovered, by these enterprising Navigators, not later than in 1497, and a year before Colombo had seen the continent to the southward, although he first saw the Bahamas in 1492.

The elder Cabot was a native of Venice, who settled at Bristol and became naturalized in England. Here Sebastian was born, in or about 1477. The latter, after his American discoveries, being disappointed in his views at home, entered into the naval service of Spain, in which he remained during a great portion of the reign of Henry VIII. He then returned to his native country.

In 1553 he appeared at the head of a projected expedition which produced the intercourse since maintained between Britain and Russia. Upon this instance of success a Russia Company was formed, of which he was constituted governor for life. He had been previously appointed, by Edward VI. in 1549, Grand Pilot of England, with a considerable pension, for his services; which was subsequently confirmed by Philip and Mary, in 1555.

He died in 1557. His life was active; distinguished by honourable pursuits, by wisdom, and integrity. It was a life eminently beneficial to England, his country. His personal character was amiable; and his memory will for ever be held sacred by posterity. Of his Family, the remains exist [illegible] New England at the present day.

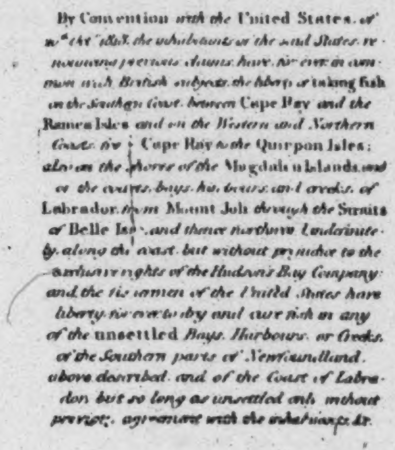
b) Differences between state 1 and state 5 are underlined.



The Coast of Labrador, from St. Johns River to Hudsons Strait with the Island of Anticosti and the smaller isles near the former, are included within the Government of Newfoundland. See the Act for establishing Courts of Judicature at Newfoundland. St. 49 Geo III. c. 27. March, 1809. The Magdalen Isles appertain to Canada.

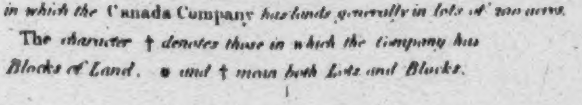
Figure 9. Two notes added to the Map.

a) Note added to state 3, 1825.



By Convention with the United States, of
20th Oct. 1818, the inhabitants of the said States, re-
nouncing previous claims, have for ever in com-
mon with British subjects the liberty of taking fish
on the Southern Coast between Cape Ray and the
Rameu Isles and on the Western and Northern
Coasts from Cape Ray to the Quirpon Isles;
also on the shores of the Magdalen Islands and
on the coasts, bays, harbours and creeks of
Labrador from Mount Joli through the Straits
of Belle Isle, and thence northward indefinite-
ly along the coast, but without prejudice to the
exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company;
and the fishermen of the United States have
liberty for ever to dry and cure fish in any
of the unsettled Bays, Harbours, or Creeks,
of the Southern parts of Newfoundland,
above described, and of the Coast of Labra-
dor but so long as unsettled only without
previous agreement with the inhabitants &c.

b) Note added to state 5, 1828.



The character ●, in the Townships of Upper Canada, distinguish those
in which the Canada Company has lands generally in lots of 200 acres.
The character † denotes those in which the Company has
Blocks of Land. ● and † mean both Lots and Blocks.

In the case of 9a there is a lag of seven years, whereas in 9b it is only two to three years.[17]

The notes referred to above complement those notes which appear throughout the Map. These latter notes are much shorter, are located in or across the area they refer to, and pertain to both physical aspects and cultural aspects. The notes about physical aspects include those about vegetation (see Figure 10a); coastal characteristics (see Figure 10b); relief (see Figure 10c); and navigability of rivers (see Figure 10d). The cultural aspects, on the other hand, include items on the Indians (see Figure 11a); roads (see Figure 11b); on township surveys (see Figure 11c); and on one editorial request (see Figure 11d). All of these notes exist on the 1814 state.

In succeeding states many old notes are removed completely or replaced while new notes are added. As surveying progressed and new information became available old notes had to be removed or replaced. Note 11ci was removed from state 5, 1828 after the Ottawa River was surveyed. Note 11ai was replaced on state 5 by "Indian Territory" to distinguish it from the Huron Tract of the Canada Company. The most interesting notes added are the two concerning settlement in Upper Canada. These two notes appear only on state 3, 1825 and read as follows:

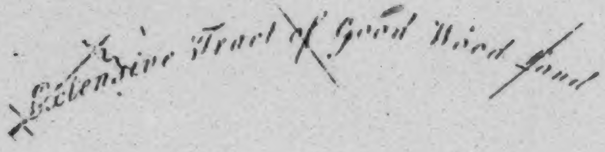
> Emigration, 1825
> 568 Souls located upon the
> R. Mississippi in the Dis^{t}
> of Bathurst

and

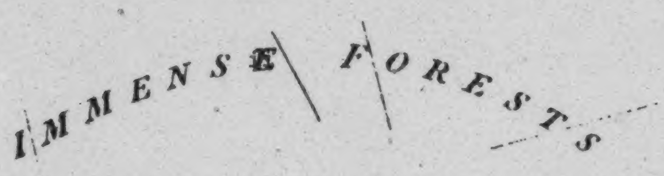
> Emigration, 1825
> 2024 Souls, located at the back of
> Rice Lake in the District of
> Newcastle

Figure 10. Notes on state 1, 1814 concerning physical aspects.

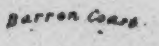
a) Vegetation i


Extensive Tract of Good Wood Land

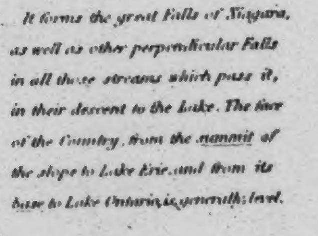
ii


IMMENSE FORESTS

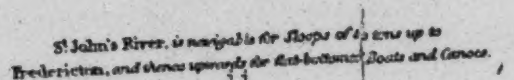
b) Coastal characteristics


Barren Coast.

c) Relief (Reference is to the Niagara Escarpment)


It forms the great Falls of Niagara,
as well as other perpendicular Falls
in all those streams which pass it,
in their descent to the Lake. The face
of the Country, from the summit of
the slope to Lake Erie, and from its
base to Lake Ontario, is generally level.

d) Navigability i


St John's River, is navigable for Sloops of [illegible] tons up to
Fredericton, and thence upwards for flat-bottomed Boats and Canoes.

ii

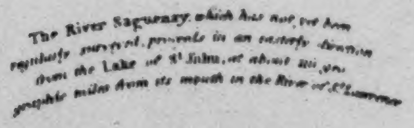
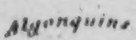
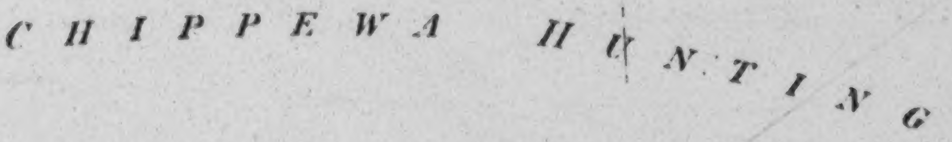

The River Saguenay, which has not yet been
regularly surveyed, proceeds in an easterly direction
from the Lake of St John, at about [illegible] geo-
graphic miles from its mouth in the River of St Lawrence

Figure 11. Notes on state 1, 1814 concerning cultural aspects.

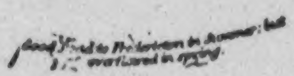
a) Indians i


Algonquins

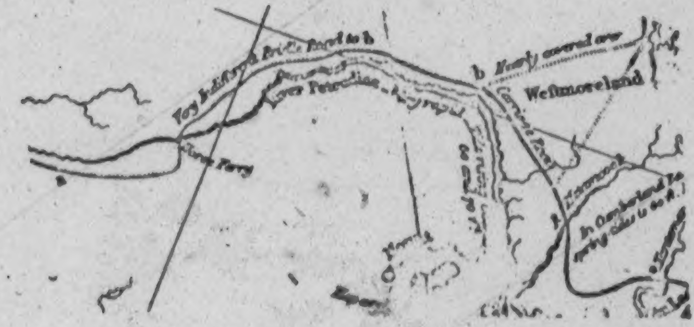
ii


CHIPPEWA HUNTING

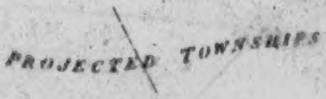
b) Roads i


Good Road to the [illegible] in Summer; but
overflowed in spring.

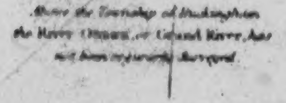
ii


Very difficult Bridle Road to b
b Nearly covered over
Westmoreland
Lower Petawa
In Cumberland
a

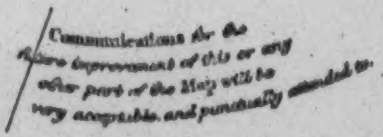
c) Surveys i


PROJECTED TOWNSHIPS

ii


Above the Township of Buckingham
the River Ottawa or Grand River, has
not been regularly Surveyed.

d) Editorial request


Communications for the
future improvement of this or any
other part of the Map will be
very acceptable, and punctually attended to.

These attest to the settlement activity in the third and fourth rows of townships north of Lake Ontario while the previous examples suggest other areas of activity.

The most abundant types of bibliographical changes relate to the correction of errors in spelling or placement and additions or erasures of place names. These types are concentrated in Upper Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island remains the same, while Newfoundland and Lower Canada have only slight changes.

In Upper Canada changes in state 3, 1825 and state 5, 1828 are neither gradual nor concentrated. Changes between state 1, 1814 and state 3, 1825 are slight (see Figure 12). Modifications are greatest between state 3 and state 5, 1828. These changes illustrate the results of surveys not just between 1825 and 1828 but between 1814 and 1828. Under the direction of Thomas Ridout and William Chewitt township surveys were expanding northward from lakes Ontario and Erie. W.F. Owen from 1815 and H. Bayfield from 1816 to 1828 were surveying the Great Lakes. Lieut. J.P. Catty in 1819 explored the route between Lake Simcoe and the Ottawa River via the Madawaska. Many others were also active in Upper Canada between 1814 and 1828. This type of information is incorporated in the 1828, state 5, and results in the extensive revision illustrated in the map samples in Figure 13 and Figure 14.

In New Brunswick there is also a dramatic change between the 1825, state 3 and 1828, state 5. States 1 and 3 are practically the same. The only differences between 1 and 3 are (a) state 3

Figure 12. Examples of name changes and additions in Upper Canada

	Imprint Date		
Type of change	1814	1825	1828
Correction	Tomiscanning	Temiscaming	same as 1825
	Matchedash Bay	Matchadash Bay	"
Complete Changes	Mohawks	same as 1814	Tyendinaga
	Matchedash Bay	Matchadash Bay	Glocester Bay
	R. Wye	Same as 1814	Matchadash R.
	IROQUOIS BAY	"	NOTTAWASAGA BAY
Deletions	(On Ottawa River)		
	Le Trou	deleted	deleted
	Portage de la Montagne	"	"
	-	Kettle Lake	"
	(elsewhere)		
	Mississaga Tract	present	"
	Chebuttoquoiu	"	"
Additions	-	-	BATHURST D^t^
	-	-	OTTAWA D^t^
	-	Purdy's B.	present
	-	Rideau Canal	No name but line present
	-	-	Madawaska River
Relocation	JOHNSTOWN D^t^	same situation	Moved south and east

Figure 13. Map sample of central Upper Canada from state 1, 1814.

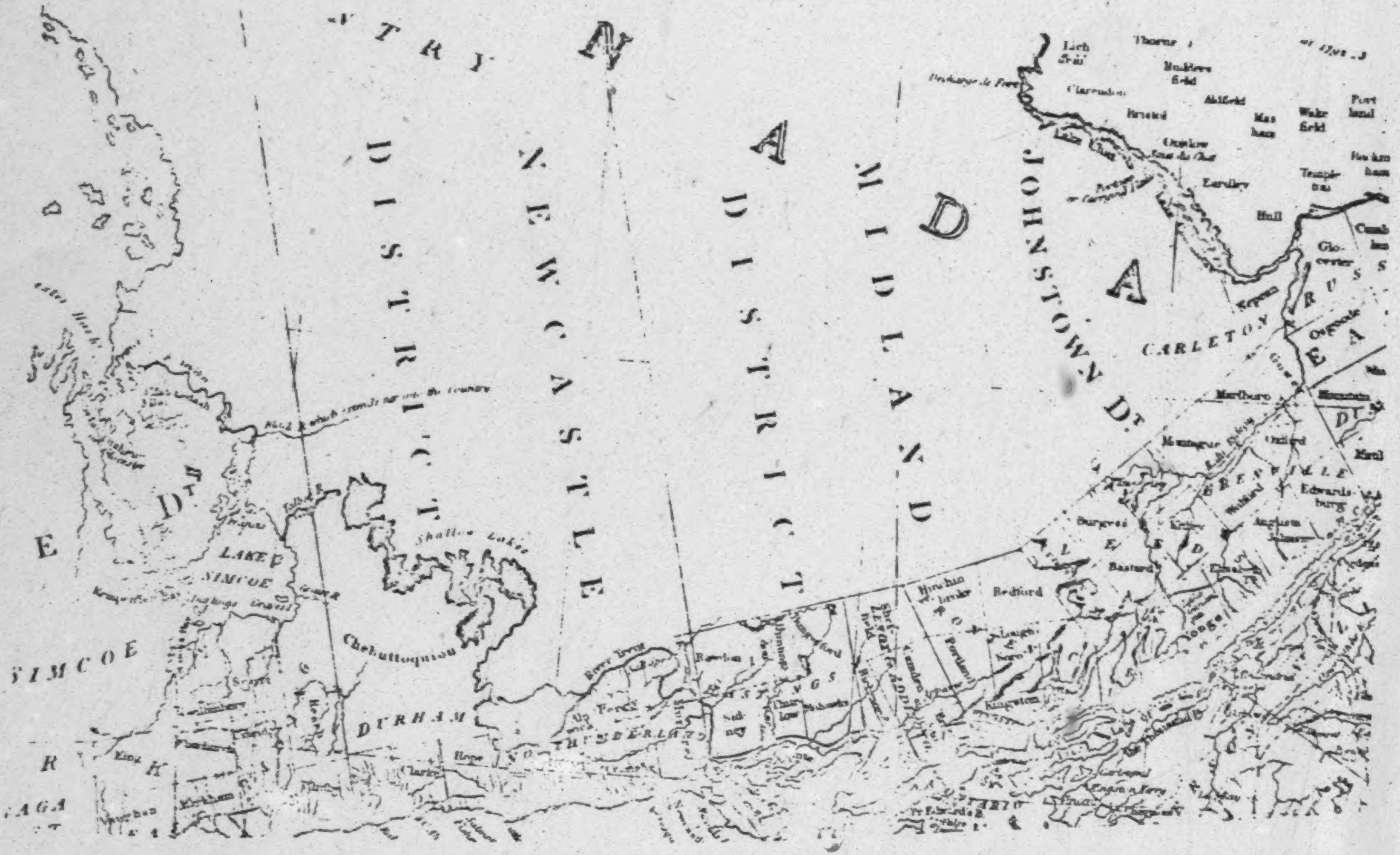
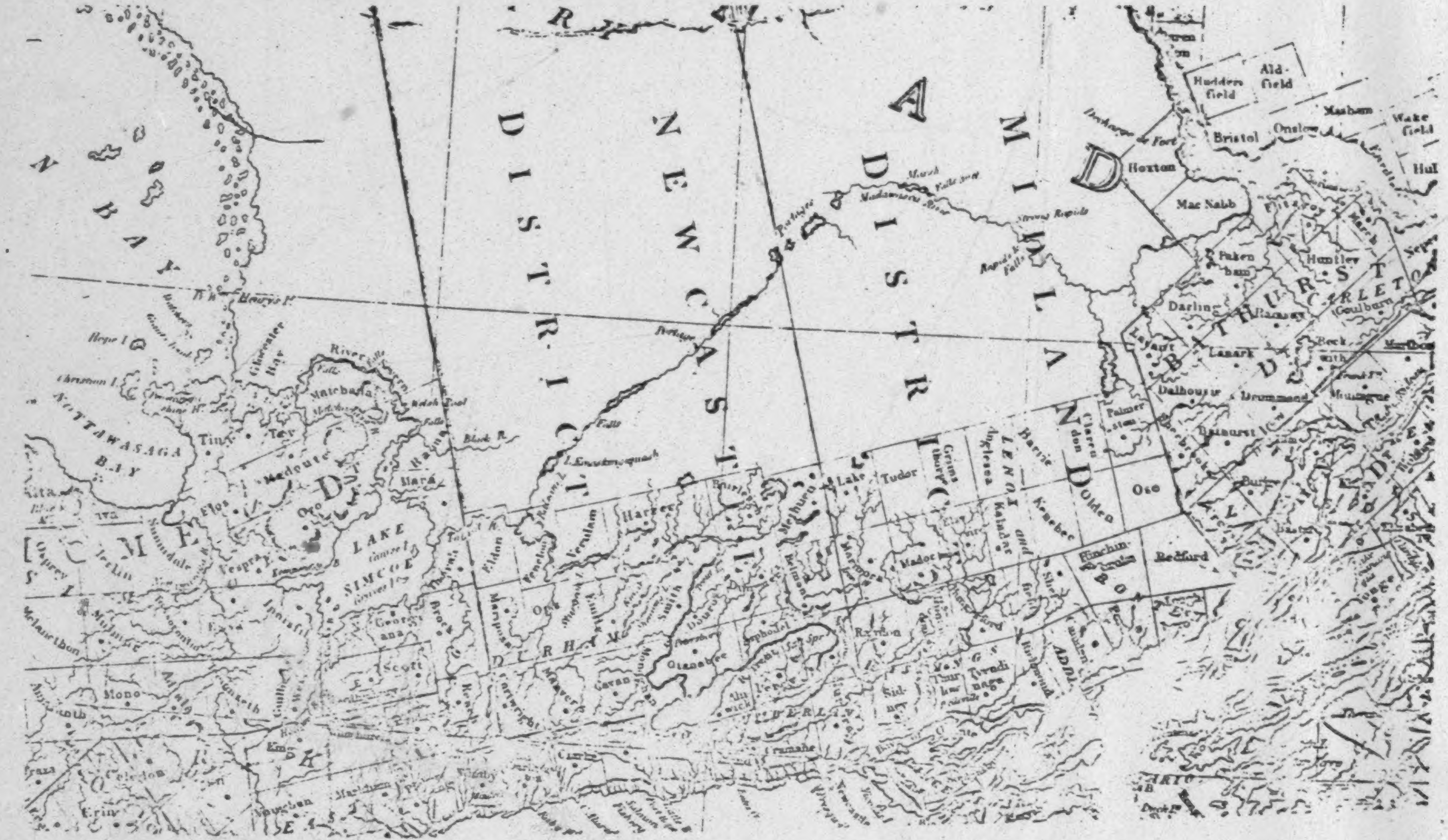

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT
MIDLAND DISTRICT
JOHNSTOWN Dt
CARLETON
DURHAM
NORTHUMBERLAND
SIMCOE
LAKE SIMCOE
Chebuttoquion
Shallow Lakes
Bedford
Portland
Kingston
Camden
Marlboro
Montague
Oxford
Burgess
Bastard
Clarendon
Bristol
Onslow
Eardley
Hull
Nepean
Gloucester
Hope
King
Markham

Figure 14. Map sample of central Upper Canada from state 5, 1828.


MIDLAND DISTRICT
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT
HOME DISTRICT
BATHURST DISTRICT
CARLETON
DURHAM
LENOX and ADDINGTON
LAKE SIMCOE
NOTTAWASAGA BAY
Hoxton
Mac Nabb
Bristol
Onslow
Huddersfield
Aldfield
Darling
Lanark
Dalhousie
Drummond
Bathurst
Palmerston
Clarendon
Oso
Bedford
Barrie
Kennebec
Anglesea
Kaladar
Grimsthorpe
Tudor
Madoc
Marmora
Belmont
Methuen
Harvey
Verulam
Fenelon
Eldon
Mariposa
Cavan
Monaghan
Otonabee
Emily
Smith
Douro
Dummer
Brock
Georgina
Scott
Reach
Cartwright
Manvers
Hope
Cramahe
Rawdon
Huntingdon
Tyendinaga
Richmond
Camden
Mono
Adjala
Tecumseth
Gwillimbury
King
Vaughan
Markham
Caledon
Erin
Melancthon
Mulmur
Tossorontio
Essa
Innisfil
Vespra
Sunnidale
Nottawasaga
Osprey
Flos
Oro
Medonte
Matchedash
Tay
Tiny
Gloucester Bay
Mara
Rama
Hope I.
Christian I.
Portage
Falls
Black R.
Strong Rapids
Madawaska River
Marsh
Huntley
Fitzroy
Goulburn
Beckwith
Montague
Pakenham
Ramsay
Lavant
Burgess
Hull
Wakefield
Masham
Newcastle
Salmon Fishery

has two roads marked on it, i.e., a "Proposed Road" from Rimouski through Chaleur Bay and Miramichi Bay to Ft. Cumberland and a "Proposed Military Road" from Fredericton via St. John's River to R. du Loup; and (b) state 3 has counties named but not delimited. In state 5, 1828 there are numerous changes, such as, additions of county and township boundaries, names of many townships, and extension of the river systems. These changes are illustrated in the following three figures. See Figure 15 for name examples and Figure 16 and 17 for maps of 1814 and 1825 respectively.

Why there is such a delay between the date of the information and the date of revision is puzzling. New Brunswick was divided into counties in 1785. George Sproule, the first Surveyor General prepared several maps, one of which appeared in 1786. Perhaps these and other materials were not available until after 1825 or perhaps Purdy did not wish to incorporate them into his map before 1828?

In Nova Scotia the greatest change comes between the 1814 and 1825, state 3. Examples of name changes are illustrated in Figure 18. The majority of the changes are changes of names or slight shifts in spellings. There are no revisions of county boundaries or settlement location. See Figures 19 and 20 for map samples of Nova Scotia. The one major deletion of geographic information occurs in Queens County. Lake Rossignol is on state 1, 1814 but is not on state 3, 1825 or any successive states.

Figure 15. Examples of name changes and additions in New Brunswick.

	Imprint Date		
Type of change	1814	1825	1828
Correction	Chediac Harbour	same	Shediac Harbour
	Quaquo	"	Quaco
Complete changes	Westmorel^{d}.	"	Dorchester
	Quaquo	"	St. Martins H^{d}.
Deletions	Kenebecacis B.	present	deleted
	Long Reach	"	"
	Burton Sheffield	"	"
Additions	-	county names	county boundaries
	-	-	parish names
	-	Proposed road	-
	-	-	Tatigouche
	-	-	Nipisighit Harbour
Relocations	Cocagne Harb^{r}.	same situation	moved eastward into Northumberland Strait
	-	St. John's Co.	moved southwards
	Sussex Vale	same situation	moved eastward
	Quaquo	"	moved westward along coast

Figure 16. Map sample of part of New Brunswick from state 1, 1814.

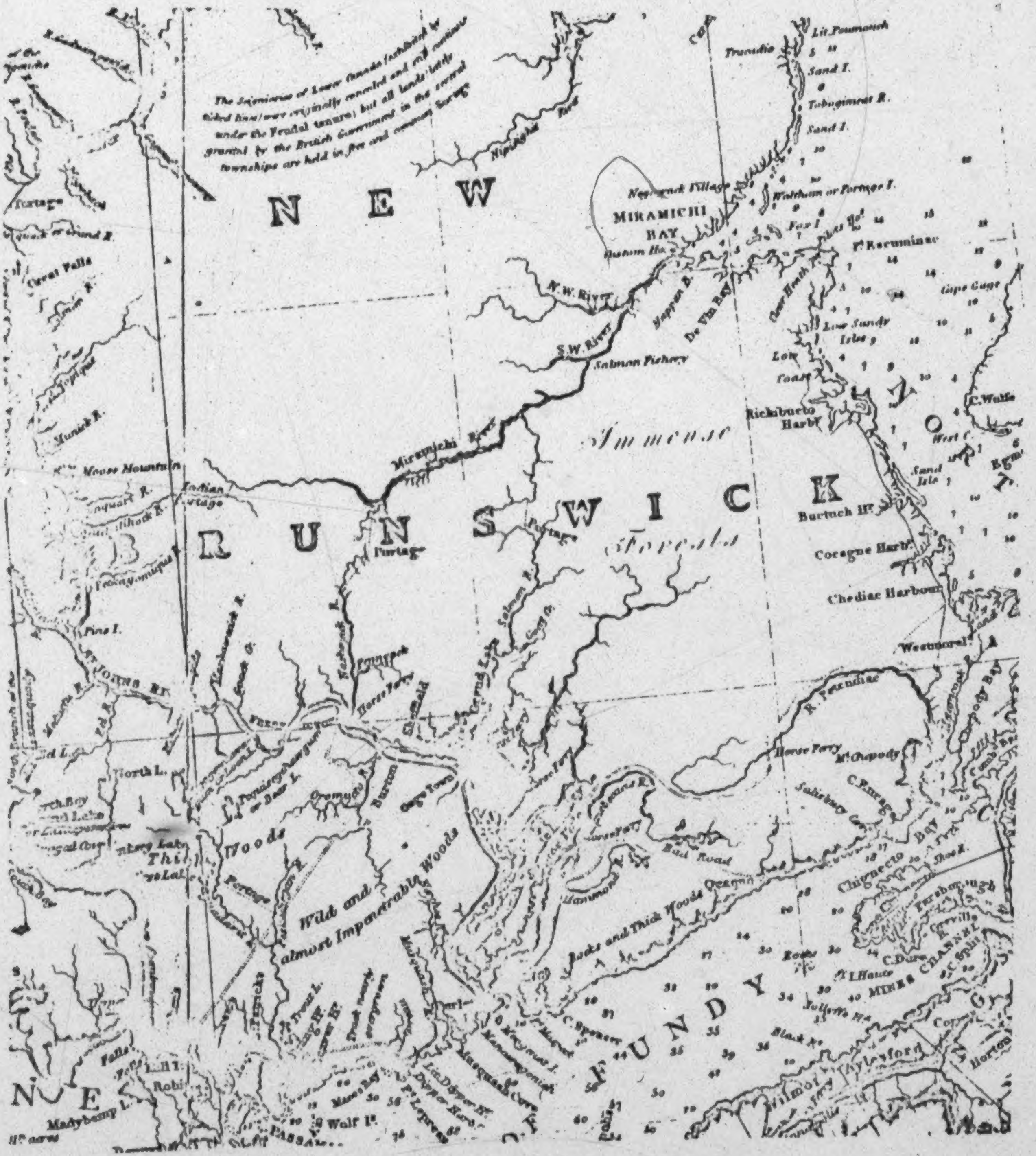

The Seigniories of Lower Canada (exhibited by tinted lines) were originally conceded and still continue under the Feudal tenure; but all lands lately granted by the British Government in the several townships are held in free and common Soccage
NEW
BRUNSWICK
Immense
Forests
MIRAMICHI BAY
Negowack Village
Portage
Great Falls
N.W. River
S.W. River
Salmon Fishery
Miramichi River
Moose Mountain
Indian Portage
Portage
De Vin Bay
Hopper R.
Richibucto Harb.
Low Coast
Low Sandy Isles
Sand I.
Sand I.
Tabugimeat R.
Lit. Poumouch
Waltham or Portage I.
Fox I.
Pt. Escuminac
Cape Gage
C. Wolfe
West C.
Sand Isle
Buctuch Hr.
Cocagne Harbr.
Chediac Harbour
Westmorel
NORT
Pine I.
St. Johns River
North L.
Grand Lake
Salmon R.
Wild and almost Impenetrable Woods
Woods
Portage
Oromocto R.
Gage Town
R. Petcudiac
Horse Ferry
Mt. Chapody
Salisbury
Chignecto Bay
Shoe R.
Bull Road
Hammond R.
Rocks and Thick Woods Quaco
C. Spencer
FUNDY
OF
MINES CHANNEL
C. Dore
Parsborough
Greville
Black R.
Wilmot
Aylesford
Horton
Wolf I.
PASSAM
Lit. Dipper Hr.
Dipper Hard.
Musquash Cove
Mace Bay
NE
Madybemp L.
Rocks
I. Haute
Cumberland Bay

Figure 17. Map sample of part of New Brunswick from state 5, 1828.

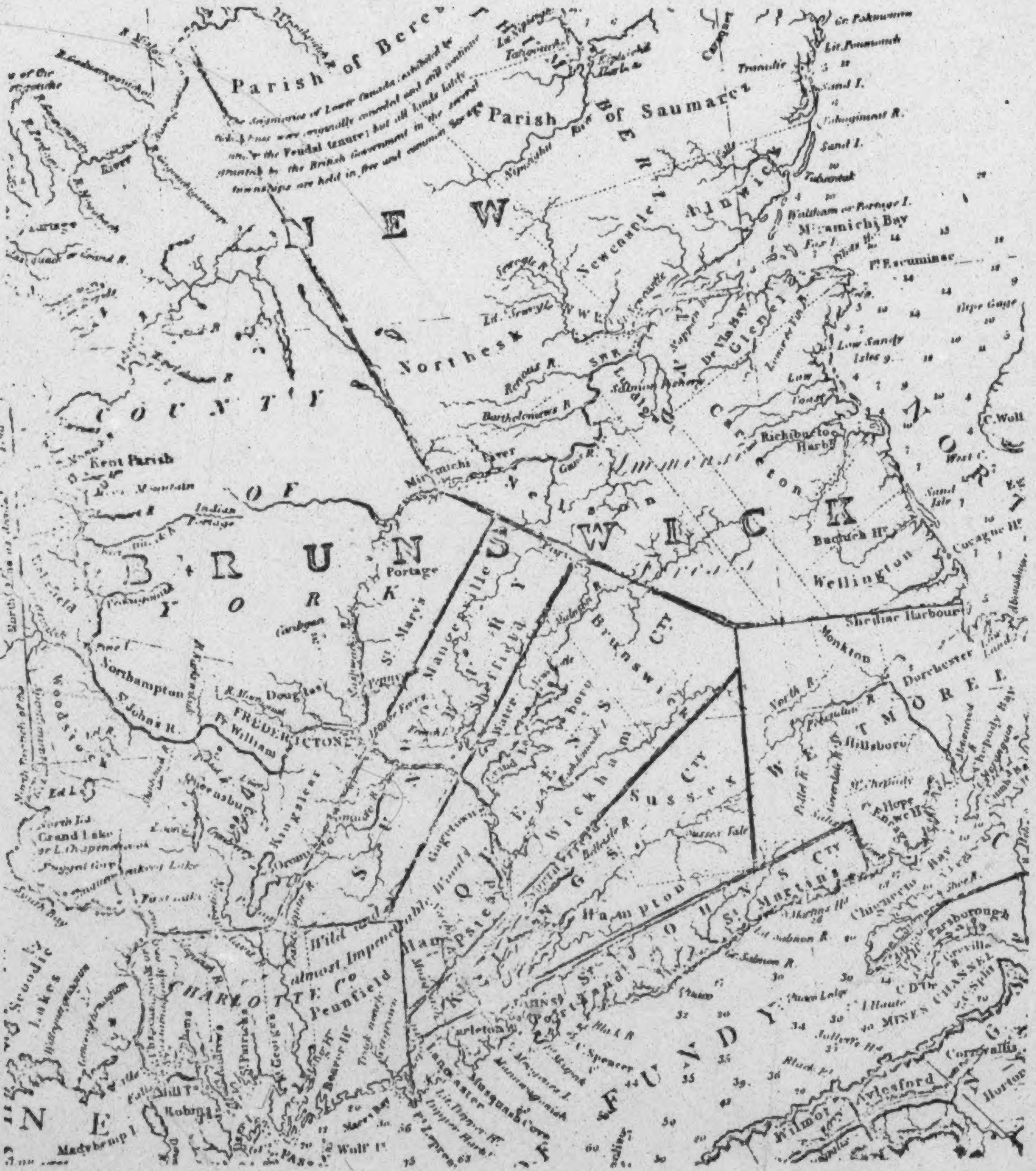

Parish of Beresford
The Seigniories of Lower Canada exhibited on this Plan were originally conceded and still continue under the Feudal tenure; but all lands lately granted by the British Government in the several townships are held in free and common Socage
Parish of Saumarez
NEW BRUNSWICK
COUNTY OF
NORTHUMBERLAND
Newcastle
Alnwick
Miramichi Bay
Pt Escuminac
Northesk
Glenelg
Miramichi River
Kent Parish
Nelson
Carleton
Richibucto Harb
Wellington
Buctuch Hr
Cocagne Hr
Shediac Harbour
Monkton
Dorchester
WESTMORELAND
Hillsboro
Hopewell
YORK
Portage
St Marys
Douglas
Northampton
Woodstock
St John R.
FREDERICTON
Pt William
Queensbury
Kingsclear
Maugerville
SUNBURY
QUEENS
Brunswick
Wickham
Gagetown
Waterboro
KINGS
Sussex
Hampton
ST JOHNS CY
St Martins
Grand Lake
CHARLOTTE Co
Pennfield
St Patricks
St Georges
St Andrews
Scoodic Lakes
Carleton
Lancaster
Musquash Cove
BAY OF FUNDY
Portland
Chignecto
Parsborough
MINES CHANNEL
Cornwallis
Aylesford
Wilmot
Horton
Grand Manan
Wolf Is
Passamaquoddy
NOVA SCOTIA

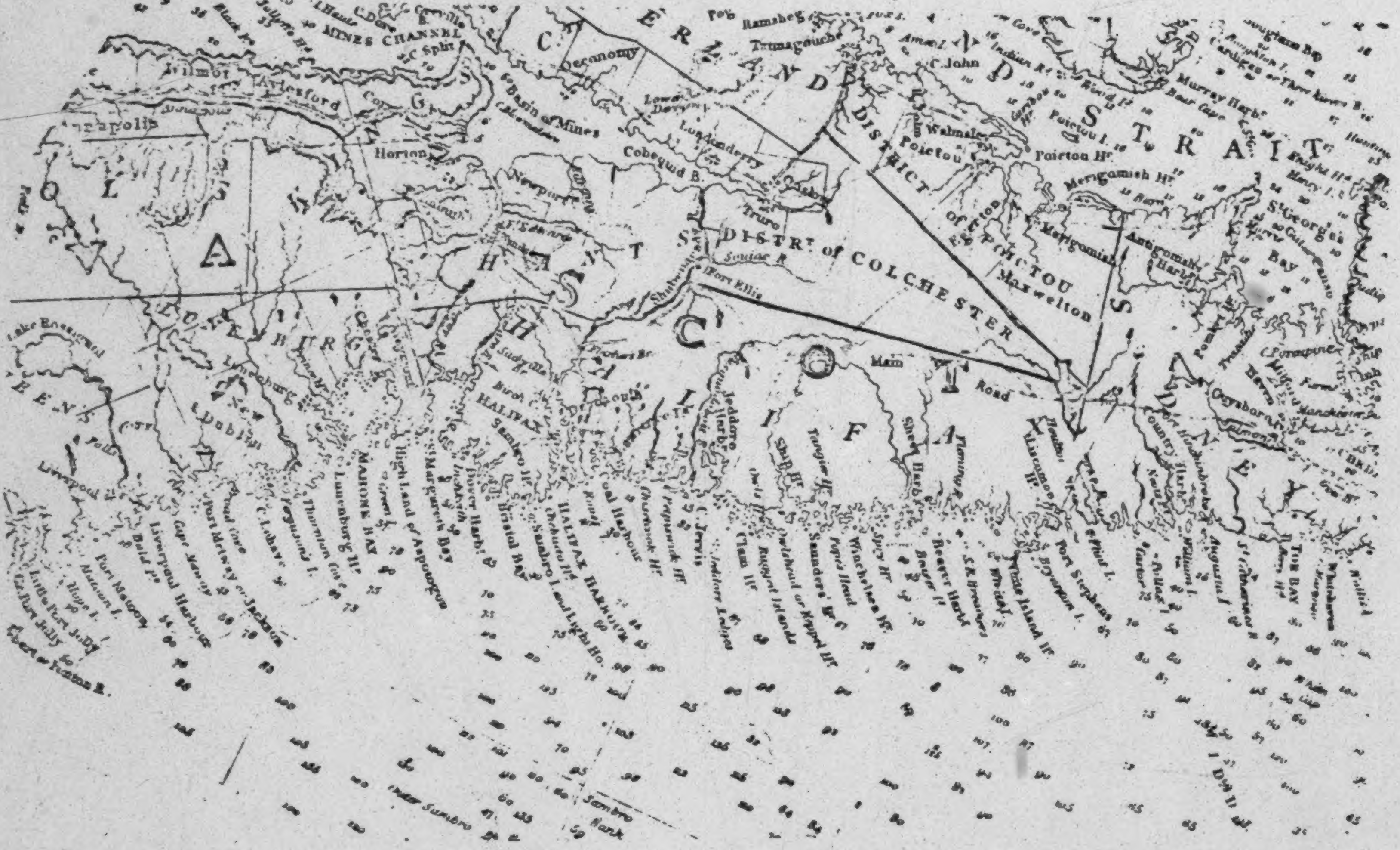
Figure 18. Examples of name changes and additions in Nova Scotia

	Imprint Date		
Type of change	1814	1825	1828
Correction	C. Dore	C. D'Or	same as 1825
	Port Metway	Port Medway	"
Complete change	Binny I.	George's I.	"
	Port Hinchinbroke	Isaac Harbour	"
	Port Amherst	Negro Harb^{r}	"
	Port Herbert or Penton R.	Sable River	"
Deletion	Port Glasgow	deleted	deleted
	P^{t} Howe	"	"
	Neots P^{t}	"	"
Additions	-	-	L^{t} Ho.
	-	Sherbrook	same as 1825
Relocations	-	-	-

Figure 18. Examples of name changes and additions in Nova Scotia

	Imprint Date		
Type of change	1814	1825	1828
Correction	C. Dore	C. D'Or	same as 1825
	Port Metway	Port Medway	"
Complete change	Binny I.	George's I.	"
	Port Hinchinbroke	Isaac Harbour	"
	Port Amherst	Negro Harb^{r}.	"
	Port Herbert or Penton R.	Sable River	"
Deletion	Port Glasgow	deleted	deleted
	P^{t}. Howe	"	"
	Neots P^{t}.	"	"
Additions	-	-	L^{t} Ho.
	-	Sherbrook	same as 1825
Relocations	-	-	-

Figure 19. Map sample of part of Nova Scotia from state 1, 1814


MINES CHANNEL
Basin of Mines
Economy
Londonderry
Cobequid B.
Truro
Tatmagouche
Horton
Newport
Aylesford
Wilmot
Annapolis
DISTRICT of COLCHESTER
DISTRICT of PICTOU
Maxwelton
Merigomish Hr.
Antigonish Harb.
St. Georges Bay
Murray Harb.
LUNENBURG
Lunenburg Hr.
MAHONE BAY
St. Margarets Bay
High Land of Aspotogon
Dover Harb.
Bristol Bay
Sambro I. and Light Ho.
HALIFAX HARBOUR
HALIFAX
Coal Harbour
Chizetcook Hr.
C. Jervis
Jeddore Harb.
Clam Hr.
Ragged Islands
Ship Hr.
Tangier Hr.
Saunders' Hr.
Winchelsea Hr.
Spry Hr.
Sheet Harb.
Beaver Harb.
White Island Hr.
Port Stephens
Liscomoe Hr.
Country Harb.
Augusta I.
St. Catharines
TOR BAY
Whitehaven
Guysborough
Milford Haven
Main Road
C. Lahave
Port Metway or Jackson
Liverpool Harbour
Port Matoon
Sambro Bank

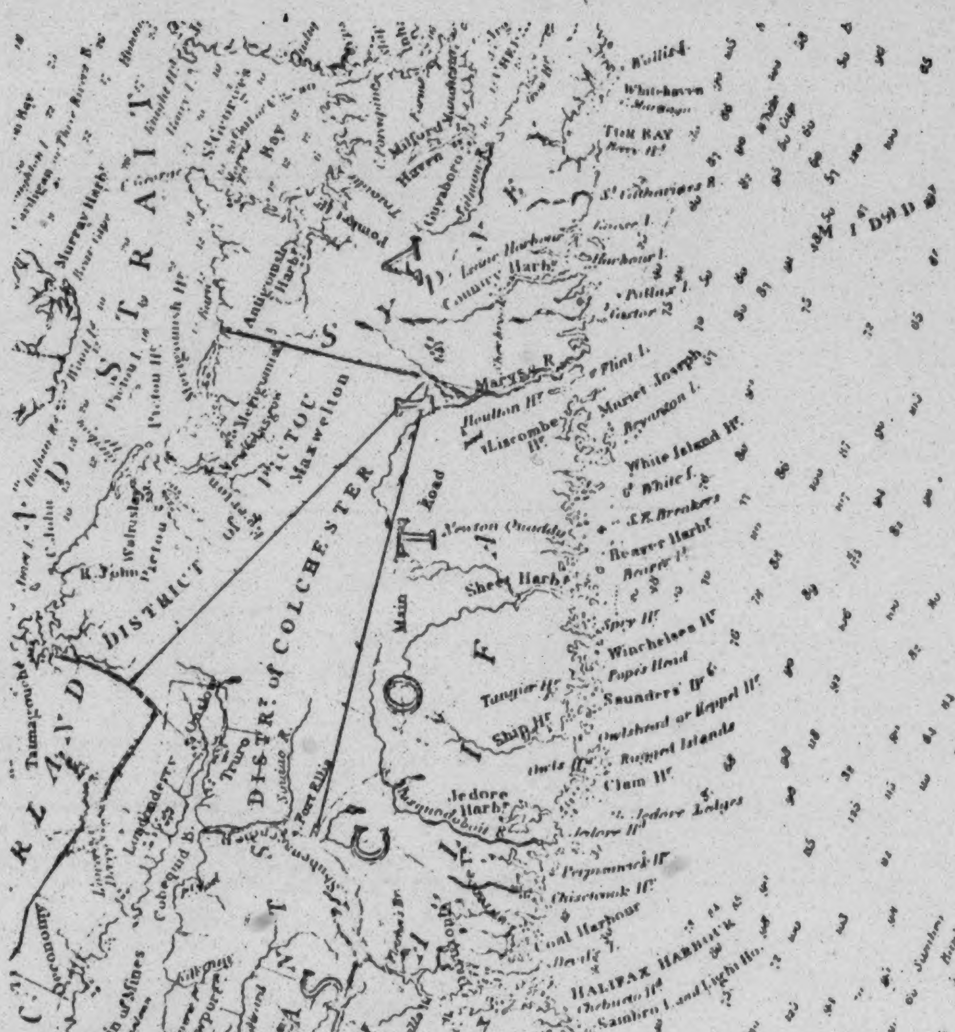

DISTRICT of PICTOU
DISTRICT of COLCHESTER
PICTOU
Maxwelton
Truro
Londonderry
Basin of Mines
MINES CHANNEL
Windsor
Newport
Horton
Cornwallis
Aylesford
Wilmot
Granville
Annapolis
HALIFAX
HALIFAX HARBOUR
Sambro Light Ho.
Chester
MAHONE BAY
Lunenburg
New Dublin
Liverpool
Margaret's Bay
Jedore Harbr.
Sheet Harbr.
Beaver Harbr.
White Island Hr.
Liscombe Hr.
Marys R.
Country Harbr.
Guysboro
Milford Haven
Antigonish Harbr.
Tor Bay
Whitehaven
Main Road
Port Medway
Cape Lehave
Little Port Jolly
Sable Bank

Figure 20. Map sample of part of Nova Scotia from state 5, 1828

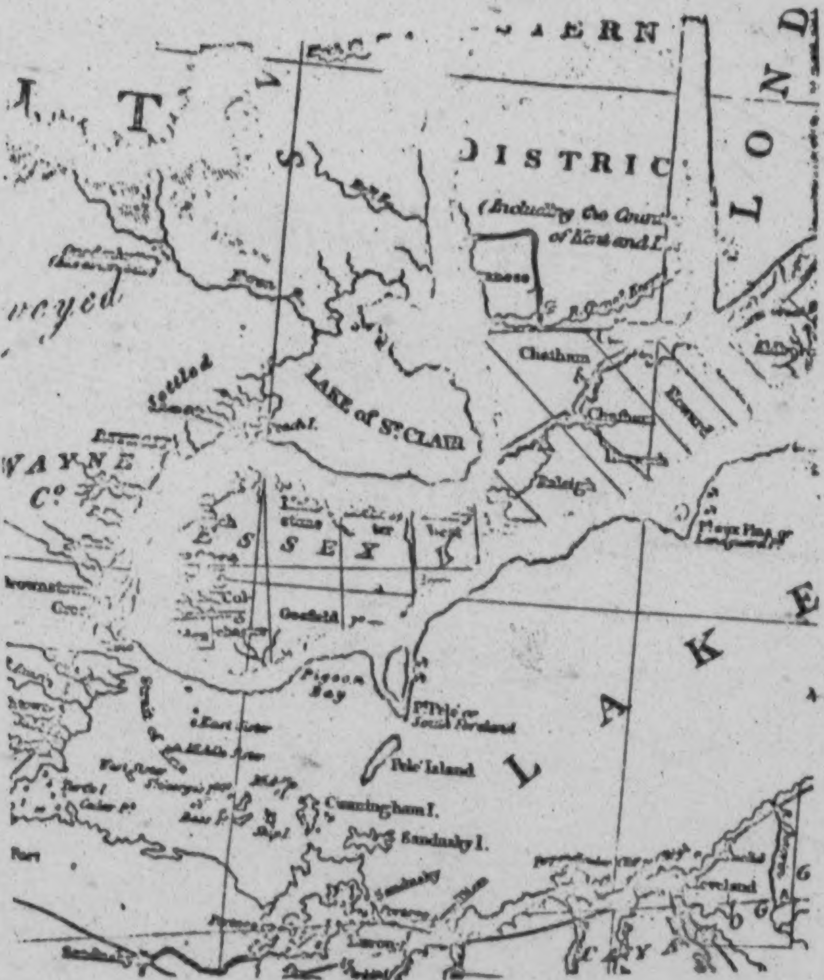
Geographical changes

The addition of new geographical information and the deletion of geographical errors are concentrated in seven parts of the Map. Three of these areas of change are located in Upper Canada, i.e. eastern Lake Erie, Georgian Bay-Manitoulin Island, and central Upper Canada. The other areas of change are located along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the Gaspe, in the interior of New Brunswick, and on the northeast coast of Newfoundland.

The eastern part of Lake Erie illustrates geographical change in three states: 1814 state 1, 1825 state 3, and 1828, state 5. The difference between 1 and 3, however, is only in the shape of Pele Island. The change between state 3, which is basically 1, and state 5 is major. Figures 21 and 22 reflect the change in outline due to extensive surveying prior to 1828. The change includes not only the Essex County outline but also the correction of the St. Clair River, the development of the road network, and the inclusion of more rivers in Kent County, Western District and London District. These figures illustrate the trend to more precise outlines, better latitudinal and longitudinal positioning, improved transportation network, as well as an extension of river detail into the interior.

The other large area of change in Upper Canada is in the Georgian Bay-Manitoulin Island segment. As in the Lake Erie region the corrections here are in both shape and position (see Figure 23 and Figure 24). This area and the one mentioned above, suggest by their improved outlines, the great improvement in

Figure 21. Map sample of part of the Lake Erie- Lake St. Clair area, state 1, 1814


ERN
T
DISTRIC
(Including the Coun
of Kent and L
LOND
veyed
WAYNE Co.
LAKE of St. CLAIR
Chatham
Raleigh
ESSEX
Gosfield
Pigeon Bay
Pt. Pelee or South Foreland
Pele Island
Cunningham I.
Sandusky I.
LAKE
Cleveland
Sandusky

7

Figure 22. Map sample of part of the Lake Erie-Lake St. Clair area, state 5, 1828

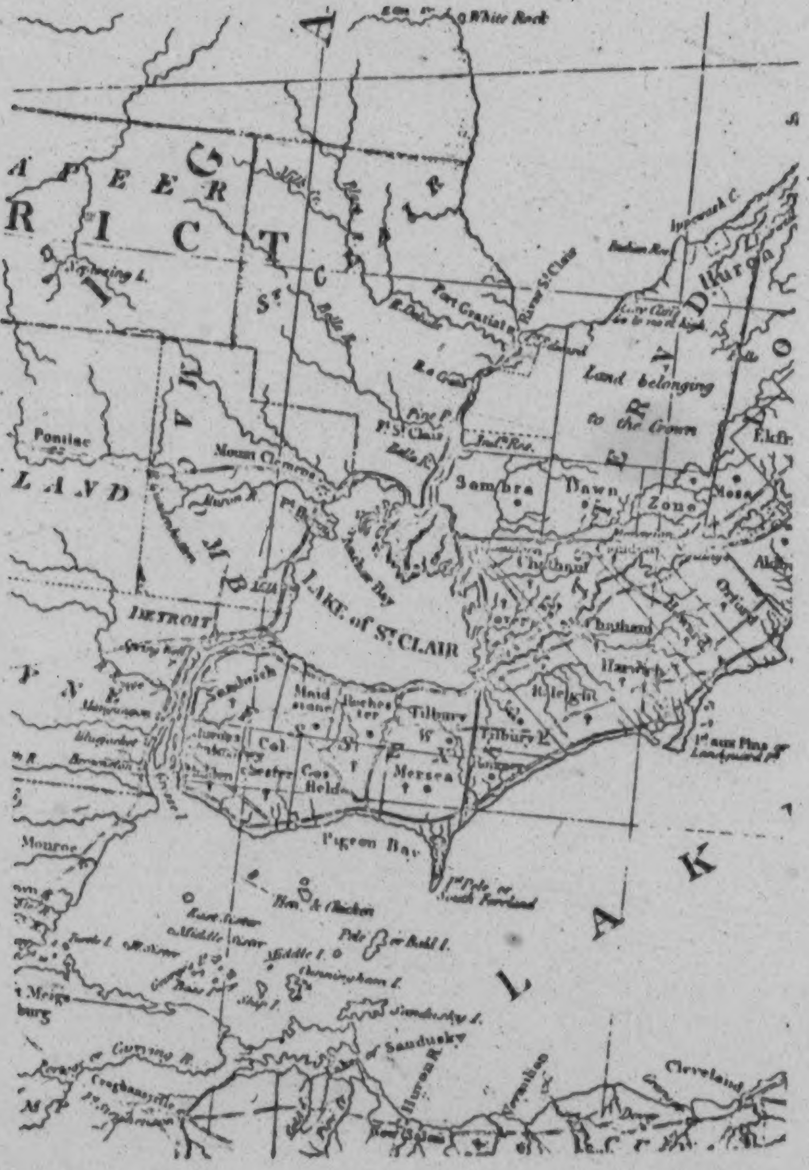
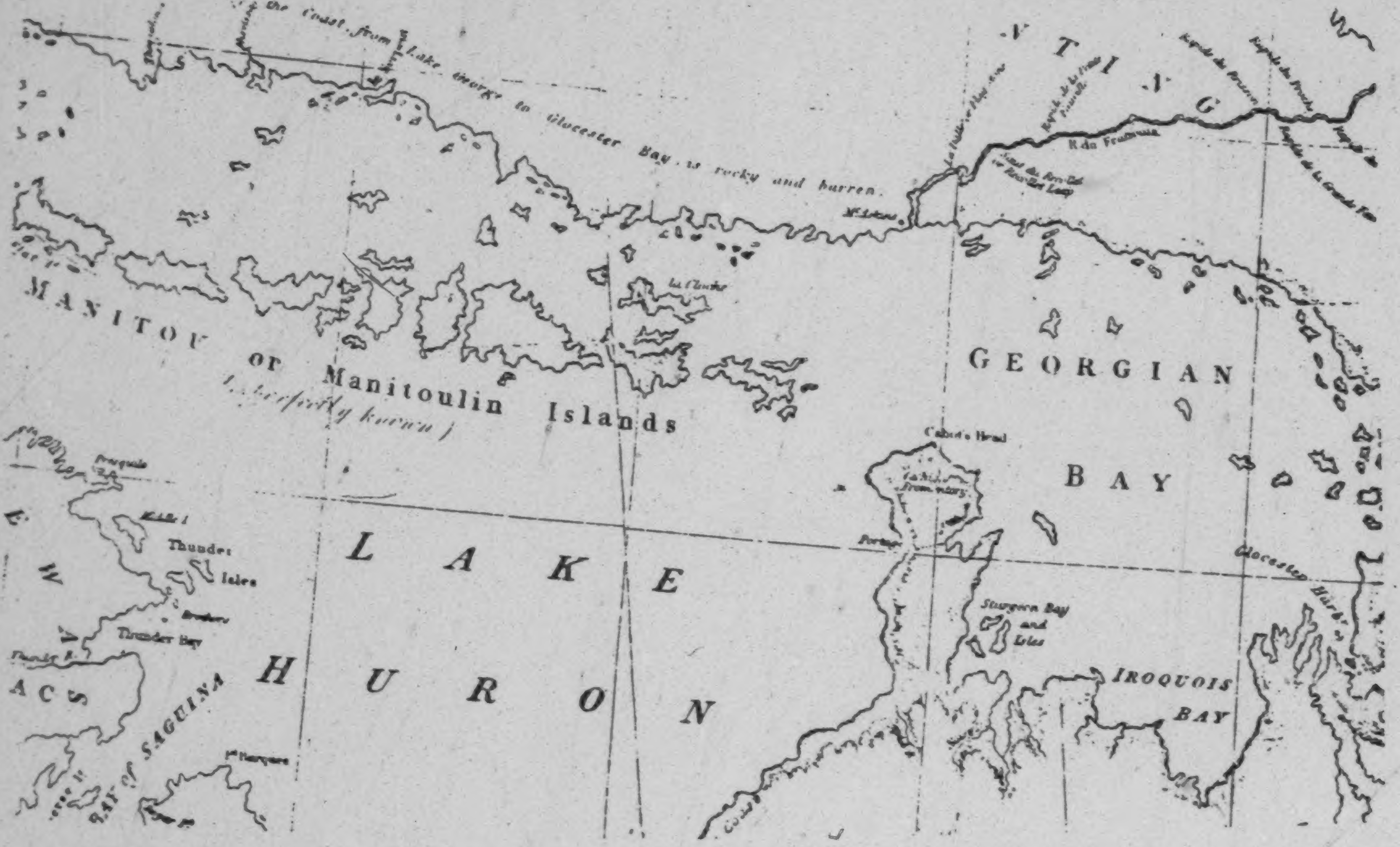

White Rock
Pontiac
LAND
Mount Clemens
Huron R.
Fort Gratiot
River St Clair
Land belonging to the Crown
Sombra
Dawn
Zone
Chatham
Harwich
Raleigh
LAKE of St. CLAIR
DETROIT
Sandwich
Maidstone
Rochester
Tilbury
Tilbury E.
Mersea
Colchester
Gosfield
Pigeon Bay
Monroe
Hen & Chicken
Pelee or Bald I.
Middle I.
Cunningham I.
Sandusky I.
Sandusky
Huron R.
Cleveland
LAKE

Figure 23. Map sample of part of the Georgian Bay-Manitoulin Island area, state 1, 1814


the Coast from Lake George to Glocester Bay is rocky and barren.
R du François
La Cloche
MANITOU or Manitoulin Islands
GEORGIAN BAY
Cabot's Head
Portage
Sturgeon Bay and Isles
Glocester Harb'
IROQUOIS BAY
LAKE HURON
Middle I
Thunder Isles
Brothers
Thunder Bay
BAY of SAGUINA

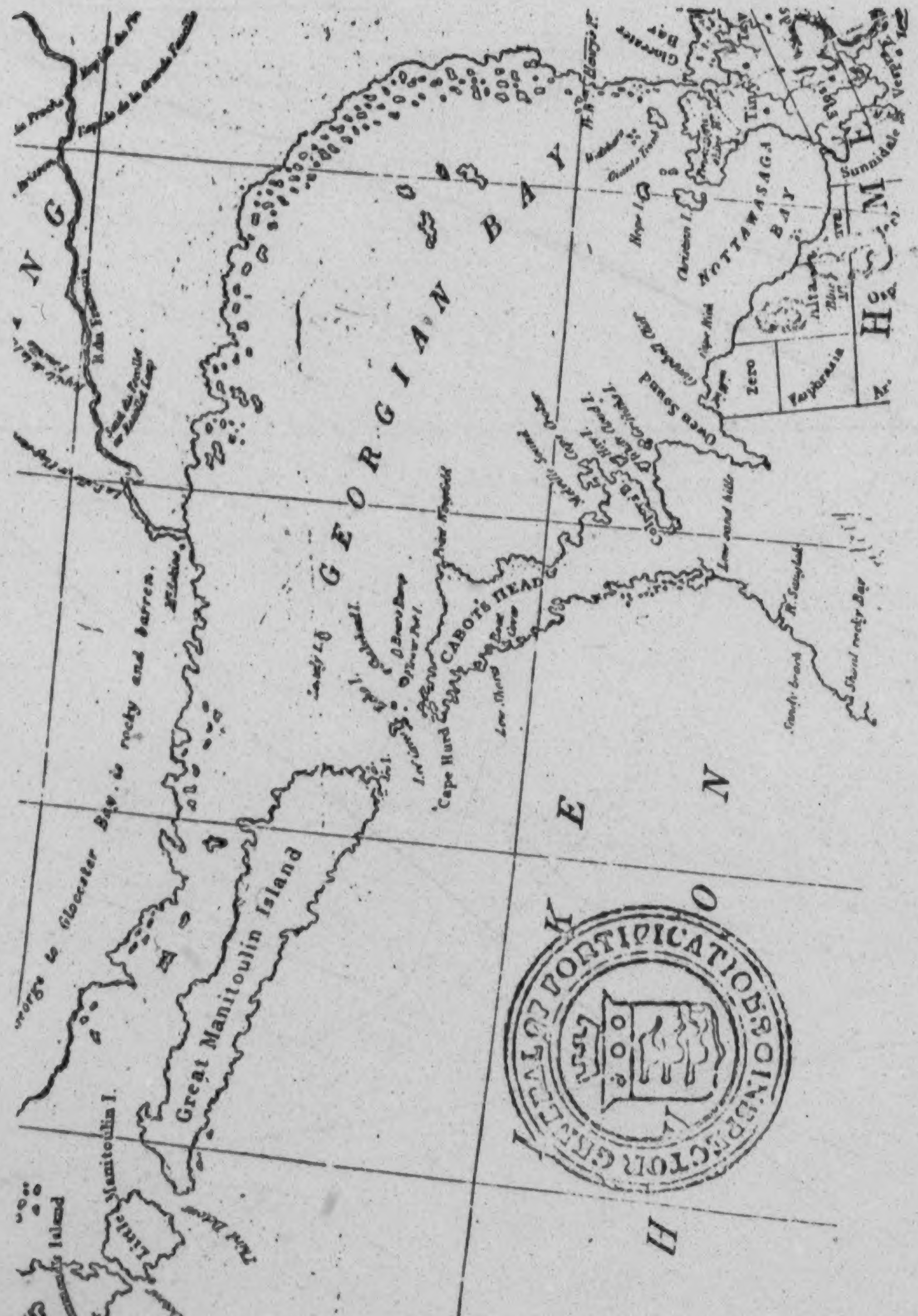

Great Manitoulin Island
Little Manitoulin I.
Island
George to Gloucester Bay, is rocky and barren.
GEORGIAN BAY
CABOT'S HEAD
Cape Hurd
Owen Sound
NOTTAWASAGA BAY
Christian I.
Hope I.
Gloucester Bay
Sunnidale
Zero
Euphrasia
HURON
K E N
N G
H O
M E

Figure 24. Map sample of part of the Georgian Bay-Manitoulin Island area, state 5, 1828

survey techniques as well as the effects of an organized Great Lakes Survey prior to 1828.

The last area of interest in Upper Canada is north of Lake Ontario in the interior of the Newcastle and Midland Districts. Here, as shown in Figure 13 and Figure 14, is the extension of the survey grid northwards, the reshaping of Johnstown District, the enlargement of the road network and the correction and addition of the river systems. Most obvious among the river improvement is the correction of the Trent River system and the addition of the Madawaska River linkage. These changes as well as those in the previous two combine to make Upper Canada the area of major importance for geographical as well as bibliographical alterations.

Lower Canada undergoes little change except in three areas. Firstly, in the upper right-hand corners of both Figures the change in the Ottawa River is evident as is the solidification and correction of the township survey in Lower Canada. Secondly, the river systems north of the St. Lawrence River are added (see Figure 25 and Figure 26). The other items such as roads, townships and settlements remain the same. Thirdly, a mountain range is added in the middle of the Gaspe Peninsula. Whether this is an attempt to portray the Notre Dame Mountains or just decorative material is not known. Other than five bibliographical changes in the Peninsula, there are no other changes between state 1 and state 5, 1828 (see Figure 27 and Figure 28).

The interior of New Brunswick also reflects the trend to correct surveying of rivers and counties (see Figure 16 and

Figure 25. Map sample of part of the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, state 1, 1814

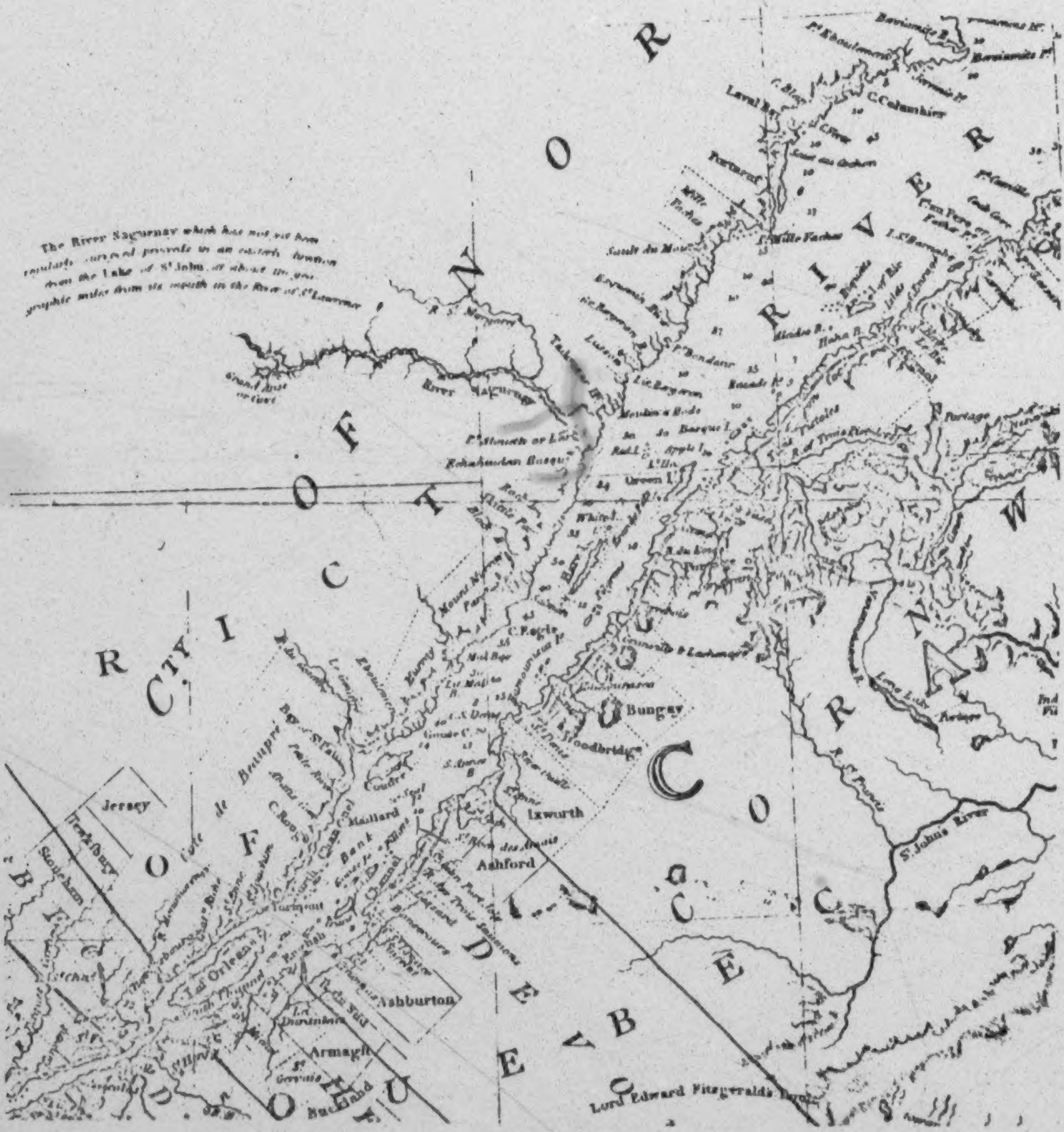

River Saguenay
R. St. Margaret
Bersimits R.
C. Colombier
Portneuf
Mille Vaches
Green I.
Apple I.
Red I.
Coudre
C. Mallard
Bay of St. Paul
Cote de Beaupré
Bungay
Woodbridge
Ixworth
Ashford
Ashburton
Armagh
Buckland
Jersey
Tewkesbury
Stoneham
Isle of Orleans
Long Lake
Portage
St. Johns River
St. Francis
Lord Edward Fitzgerald's Land
NORTH
RIVER
OF
CANADA
CITY
COUNTY OF QUEBEC
DEVON

Figure 26. Map sample of part of the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, state 5, 1828

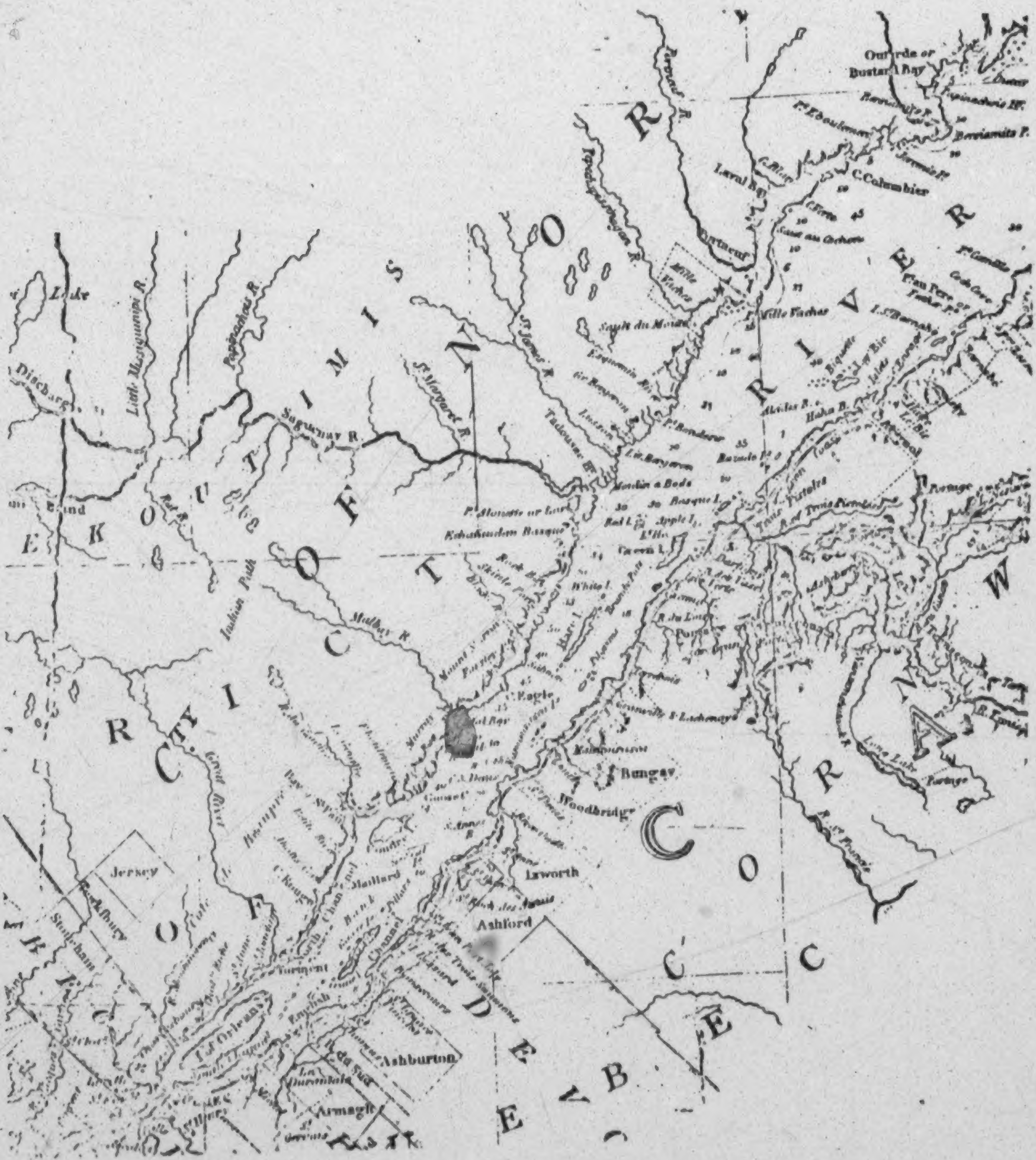

Outarde or Bustard Bay
Bersiamits R.
C. Columbier
Laval R.
Portneuf
Mille Vaches
Saguenay R.
St. Margaret R.
Little Mastigoumi R.
Lake
Discharge
Indian Path
Malbay R.
Eagle
Bungay
Woodbridge
Ixworth
Ashford
Jersey
Stoneham
Tourment
I. d'Orleans
Ashburton
Armagh
Kamouraska
Green I.
White I.
Hare I.
Basque I.
Apple I.
Trois Pistoles
Portage
Long Lake
EKOUTIMIS
COUNTY OF ORLEANS
RIVER
COUNTY OF SAGUENAY
COUNTY OF CORNWALLIS
COUNTY OF DEVON
QUEBEC

Figure 27. Map sample of the Gaspe Peninsula, state 1, 1814

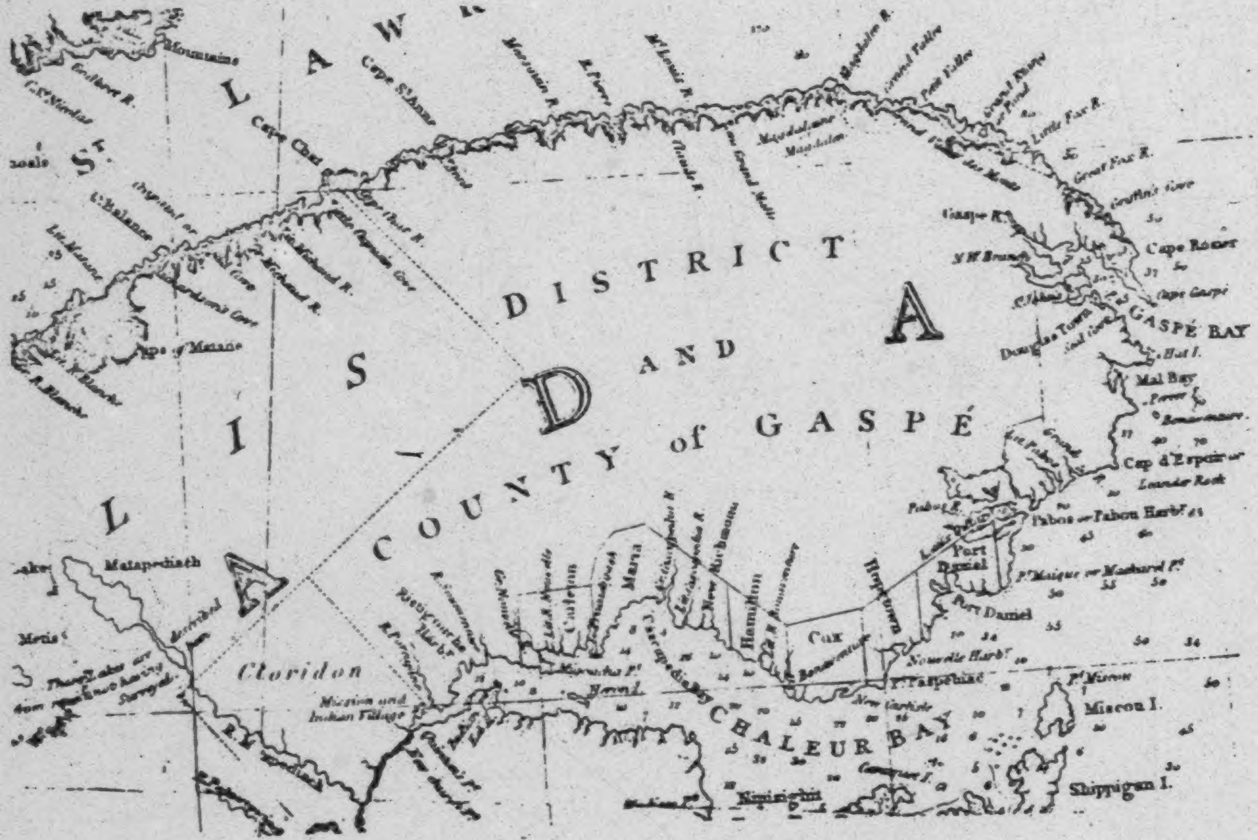

DISTRICT
AND
COUNTY of GASPÉ
GASPÉ BAY
CHALEUR BAY
Cape Rozier
Cape Gaspé
Mal Bay
Gaspe R.
Douglas Town
Cape Chat
Cape St. Anne
Mountains
Port Daniel
Hopetown
Cox
Hamilton
New Richmond
Maria
Carleton
Cloridon
Mission and Indian Village
Matapediach
Miscou I.
Shippigan I.
Nipisighit
Great Fox R.
Little Fox R.
Pabos or Pabou Harb.r
Nouvelle Harb.r
Metis

Figure 28. Map sample of the Gaspe Peninsula, state 5, 1828

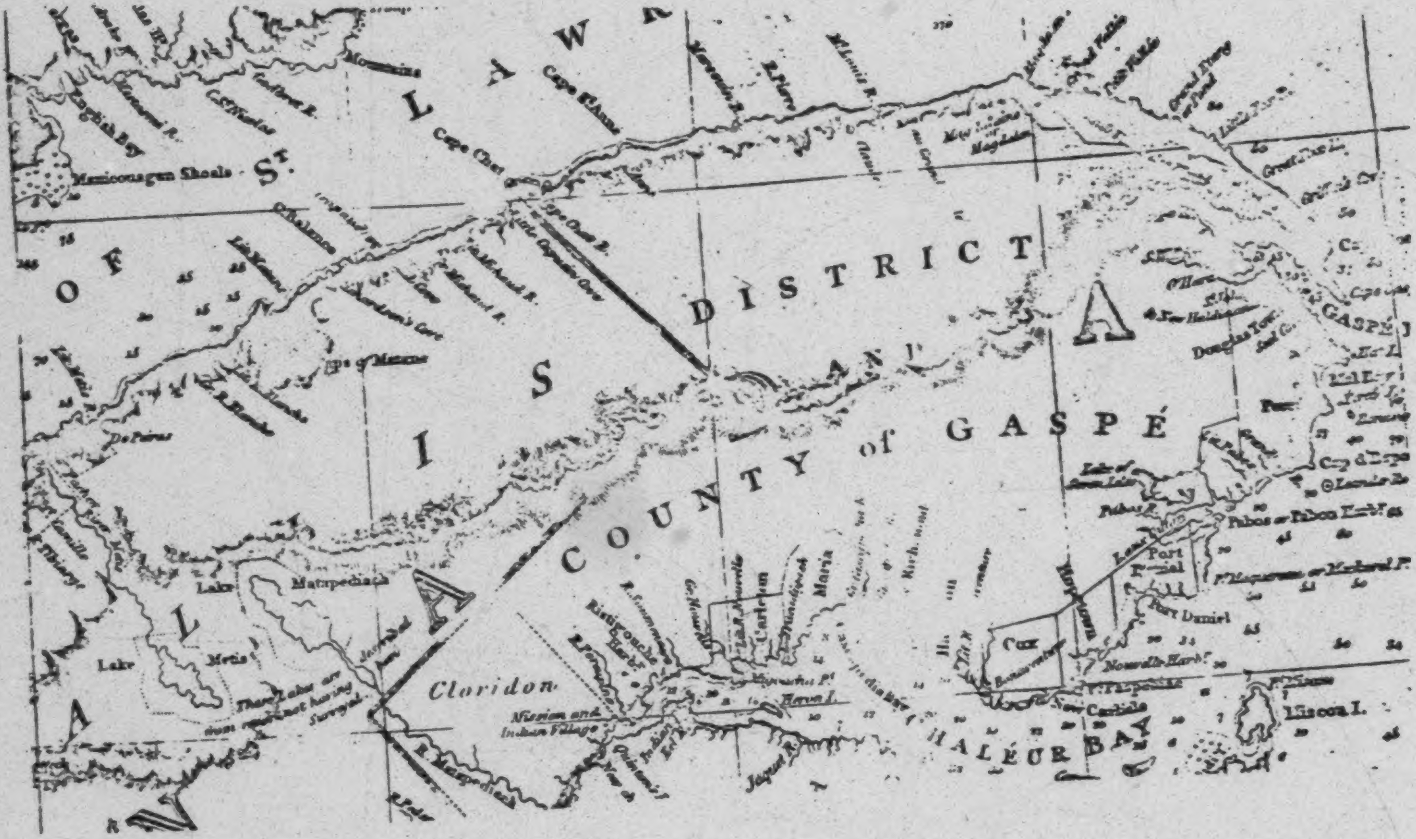

ST. LAWR
OF
DISTRICT
AND
COUNTY of GASPÉ
CANADA
Manicouagan Shoals
English Bay
Cape Chat
Cape St. Anne
Claridon
Mission and Indian Village
Lake
Matapediach
Metis
These Lakes are from report not having been Surveyed
CHALEUR BAY
Carleton
Maria
Richmond
Hopetown
Cox
New Carlisle
Port Daniel
Pabos or Pabou Harb.r
Douglas Town
Lake of Seven Isles
Miscou I.
GASPÉ

Figure 17). As in the other examples, state 1 and state 5 are used because they illustrate the dramatic change and because state 3, 1825 is, in geographical aspects, identical to state 1, 1814.

The last area of significant alteration is that of the northeast coast of Newfoundland (see Figure 29 and Figure 30). The two map samples are taken from Inset 5. Except for the area between Random Sound and Bay of Notre Dame, Newfoundland is the same in all states. The drastic changes appear in state 5, 1828. It is useful to note that this area, Bonavista Bay to Notre Dame Bay, is part of the coast that Cook and Lane did not survey.[18]

Figure 29. Map sample of part of Newfoundland, state 1, 1814

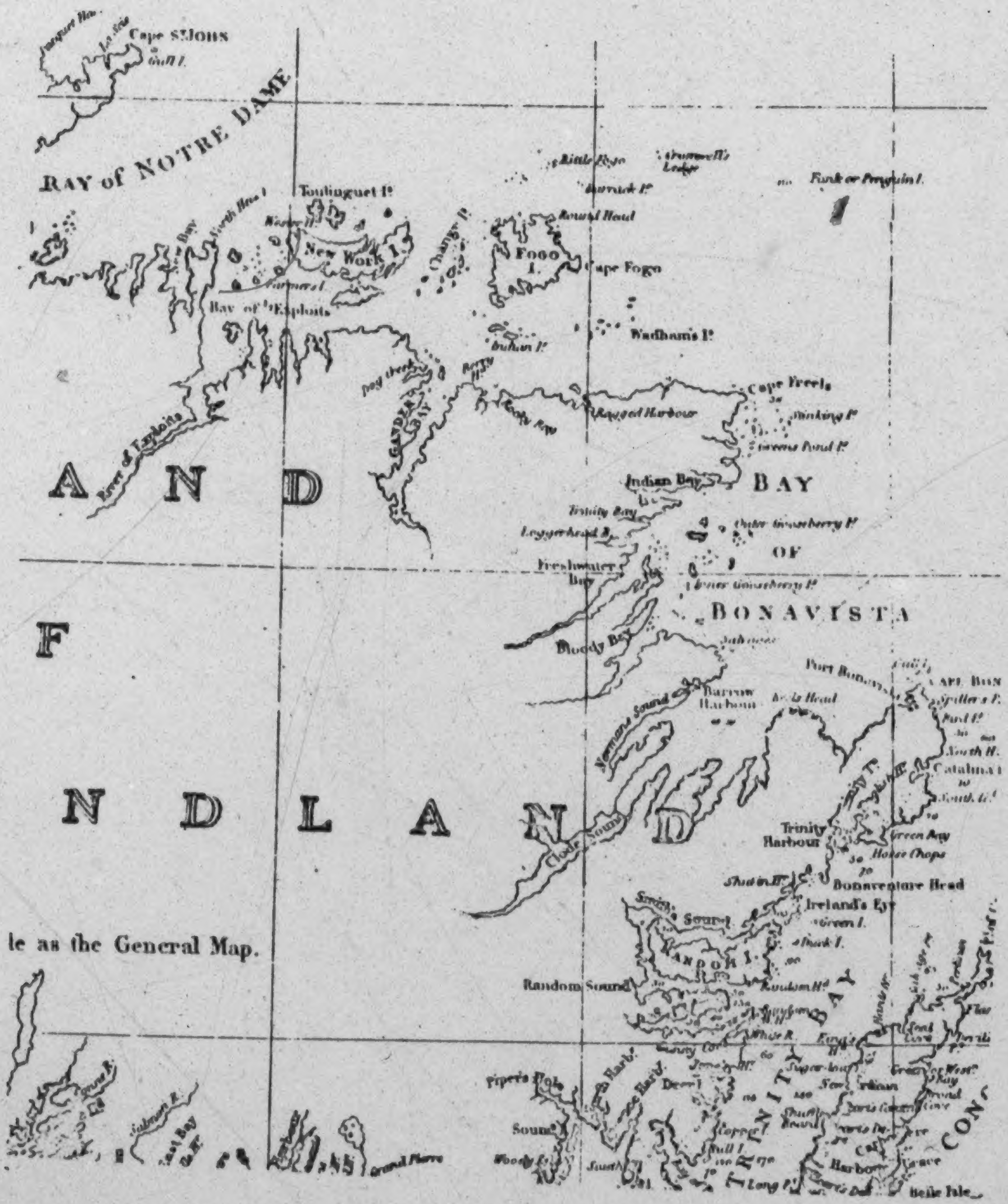
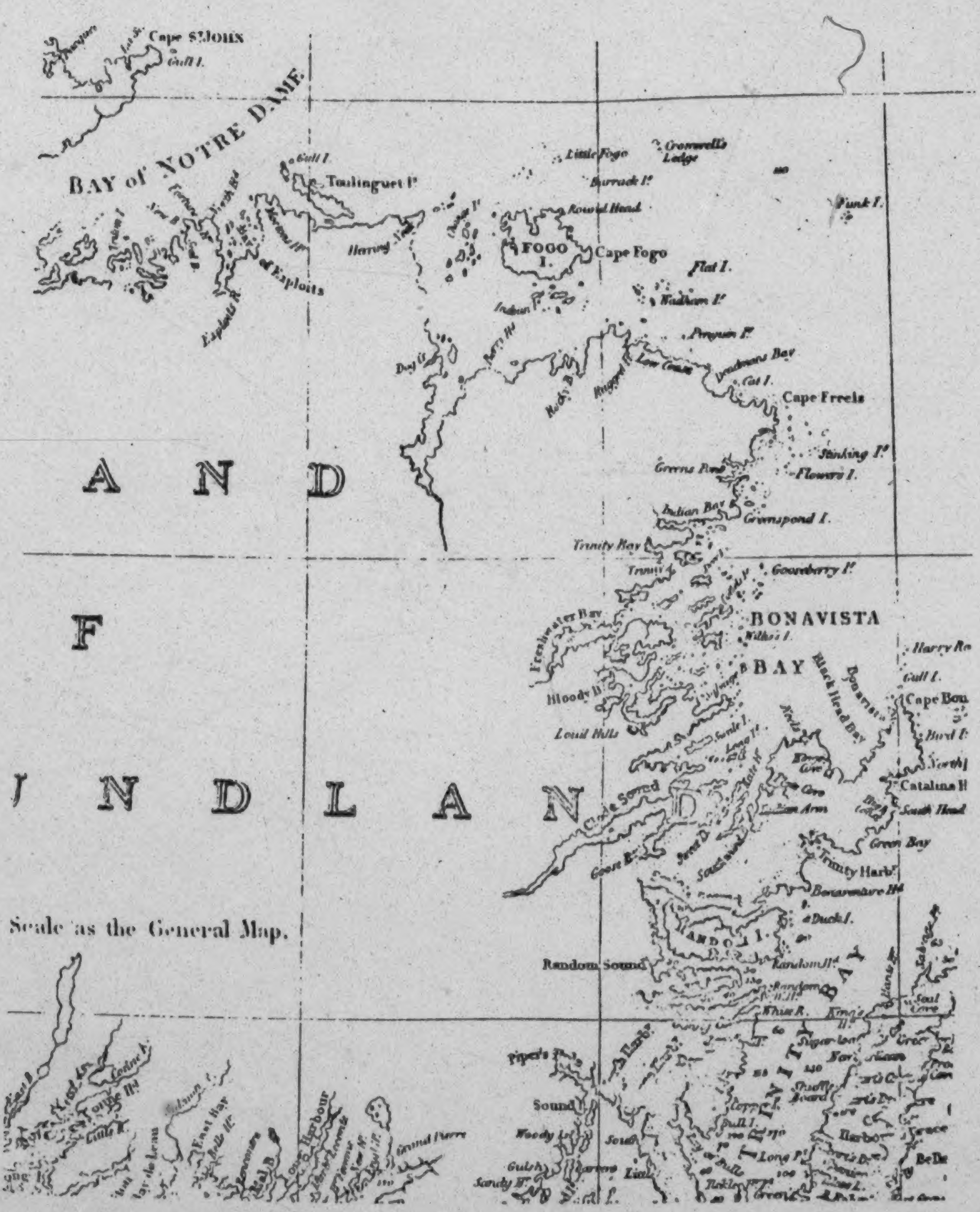

Cape St. Johns
Bull I.
BAY of NOTRE DAME
Toulinguet Is
New World I.
Bay of Exploits
River of Exploits
Change Is
Little Fogo
Round Head
Fogo I.
Cape Fogo
Funk or Penguin I.
Wadham's Is
Gander Bay
Ragged Harbour
Cape Freels
Indian Bay
BAY OF BONAVISTA
Freshwater Bay
Bloody Bay
Barrow Harbour
Port Bonavista
Catalina
Trinity Harbour
Green Bay
Bonaventure Head
Ireland's Eye
Smith Sound
RANDOM I.
Random Sound
TRINITY BAY
Pipers Hole
Sound
Long P.
Belle Isle
A N D
F
N D L A N D
le as the General Map.

Figure 30. Map sample of part of Newfoundland, state 5, 1828


Cape St. JOHN
Gull I.
BAY of NOTRE DAME
Gull I.
Toulinguet I.
Bay of Exploits
Exploits R.
Herring Neck
Little Fogo
Cromwell's Ledge
Burrack I.
Round Head
FOGO I.
Cape Fogo
Funk I.
Flat I.
Wadham I.
Indian I.
Penguin I.
Dog B.
Low Cross
Deadmans Bay
Cat I.
Cape Freels
Stinking I.
Flowers I.
Greens Pond
Indian Bay
Greenspond I.
Trinity Bay
Gooseberry I.
AND
F
BONAVISTA BAY
Freshwater Bay
Bloody B.
Loud Hills
Black Head Bay
Bonavista
Harry Ro
Gull I.
Cape Bon
Bird I.
Catalina H
South Head
NDLAN
Clode Sound
Goose B.
Green Bay
Trinity Harb.
Bonaventure Hd.
Duck I.
Random Sound
Random H.
TRINITY BAY
White R.
Scale as the General Map.
East Bay
Long Harbour
Grand Pierre
Pipers Ho.
Sound
Woody I.
Gulch
Sandy Hr.
Shuffle Board
Long P.
Harbor Grace

V

CARTOGRAPHICAL EVALUATION

The following section deals with seven topics. This cartographical discussion of the Map covers aspects of purpose, design, symbolism, toponymy, mathematical aspects, and accuracy. In such an analysis there is no one emphasis but several in an attempt to get a broad view of the Map.

Purpose

The exact definition of the purpose of the Map is not possible at this time. However, two probable reasons can be hypothesized from a consideration of the map content and the period in which the Map was made.

One reason which may have played a role in the making of the Map is the dissemination of new geographical knowledge. In most cases information on the Map is predated by other maps. In Upper Canada the Map is predated by Smyth 1800[19] and Chewitt, 1813[20]. In Lower Canada the Map is predated by Holland, 1802[21]. In the Maritimes the Map is predated in parts by Holland 1775[22], Holland 1802, and Cary 1807[23] and others. The one exception occurs in river courses and names in New Brunswick. According to Ganong[24], Purdy is first to show the proper route of the Restigouche and proper names on the St. John. This is discussed later in Chapter VII. It is this researcher's opinion that dissemination of geographical knowledge played a very small part in the making of the Map.

The other reason which may have played a significant role is the production of a unique map of broad scope but of sufficient detail to be of interest to a great number of people and therefore be a readily saleable commodity. This commercial bent is suggested by four factors. Firstly, the firm began by reissuing Sayer's plates in order to recoup some of its initial investment[25]. The firm also was beginning to feel competition from the Hydrographic Office which started to produce charts in 1808. Secondly, the Map is unique in regard to the combination of scale, approximately 1:1,460,000, and coverage. To complement this broad coverage of the British Colonies the insets provide details of towns and major water routes. Thirdly, the naming of the Map is an interesting and striking oddity. Such names are evident elsewhere in the works of Laurie and Whittle[26]. Fourthly, the numerous notes provide descriptions of John Cabot, population of Nfld., treaties, etc. These four points, in this researcher's opinion, strengthens the view that the major purpose of the Map is a commercial venture.

Production

As noted in Robinson[27] the firm of Laurie and Whittle started by issuing maps from Sayer's copper plates. Later the "Map of Cabotia" itself was engraved on copper by Thomson and Hall. Whether Laurie and Whittle changed to lithography is not known. However, lithography was only introduced into London in 1801[28] and was expensive to implement[29]. In this researcher's opinion it is unlikely that Laurie and Whittle would have invested in lithography especially when competition was increasing and their stock of charts was decreasing[30].

Although Ganong states that Purdy had access to English government material[31], the content of the Map suggests a more indirect access to information. The contents of all parts except New Brunswick suggests that Purdy extracted information from a variety of printed maps and texts, and incorporated them into his plates. In the case of certain parts of New Brunswick, he apparently drew the information from manuscript maps available through government sources.

Design

The "Map of Cabotia" is a very complex map. Along the central axis of the rectangular surface is the Map. This core is framed by the title, four insets, and three notes above and five insets below. Unlike the mapmakers of Swifts' time who "o'er inhabitable downs, Place elephants for want of towns", Purdy has filled blank spaces with insets and notes. This cramming in of insets coupled with the festooning of quantities of names packs information into the Map, assuredly, but also makes it difficult to read. The complexity results, therefore from the crowding of eleven maps, ten long notes, numerous descriptive phrases, and a plethora of names within the neat lines.

The lettering also contributes to the difficulty of reading the Map. There is no separation of italics for hydrographic features nor a definite hierarchy of type size for political divisions. The method behind the lettering size is the smaller the political divisions or the less important the place, the smaller the lettering. In general, it is possible, with scrutiny, to differentiate the various levels but there is no consistency.

An integral part of the Map are the insets. These insets add detail along the St. Lawrence and Hudson rivers; at Quebec, St. John's, Halifax, and St. John; and in the Niagara Peninsula and Nova Scotia. The insets also expand the scope of the Map in Newfoundland and in the region around Lake Superior (Inset 1). This Map therefore provides both overall view, and detail and all for the low price of £1.6s.[32]

Symbolism

There is a variety of symbols used throughout the Map. The most evident type of symbolism is the use of colours. Colours are used for two purposes, to differentiate boundaries and to delimit coasts with different fishing rights. Other types of symbols can be divided into two groups, i.e., those used on the land and those used on the sea (see Figure 31). All of these symbols are neither unique to the Map nor novel in their use.

Toponymy

The placenames, as in the case of the symbols above, are neither wholly unique nor new. In most cases the names and the spellings can be traced to specific maps prior to 1814. This latter conclusion is of course, based on this researcher's work noted in Chapter VII. As illustrated previously the names

Figure 31. Symbols used on the land and symbols used on the sea

Land - On state 5, 1828 only

✱ + - symbols designating Canada Company holdings (see Figure 9b)

- On all states

○ ■ - Settlements

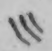
■■ - buildings within Quebec (see Figure 32)

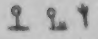
⌑ - forts

═══ - roads

╍╍╍╍╍ - intended or proposed roads

······ - paths

 - hachures for mountains and hills

 - forested areas

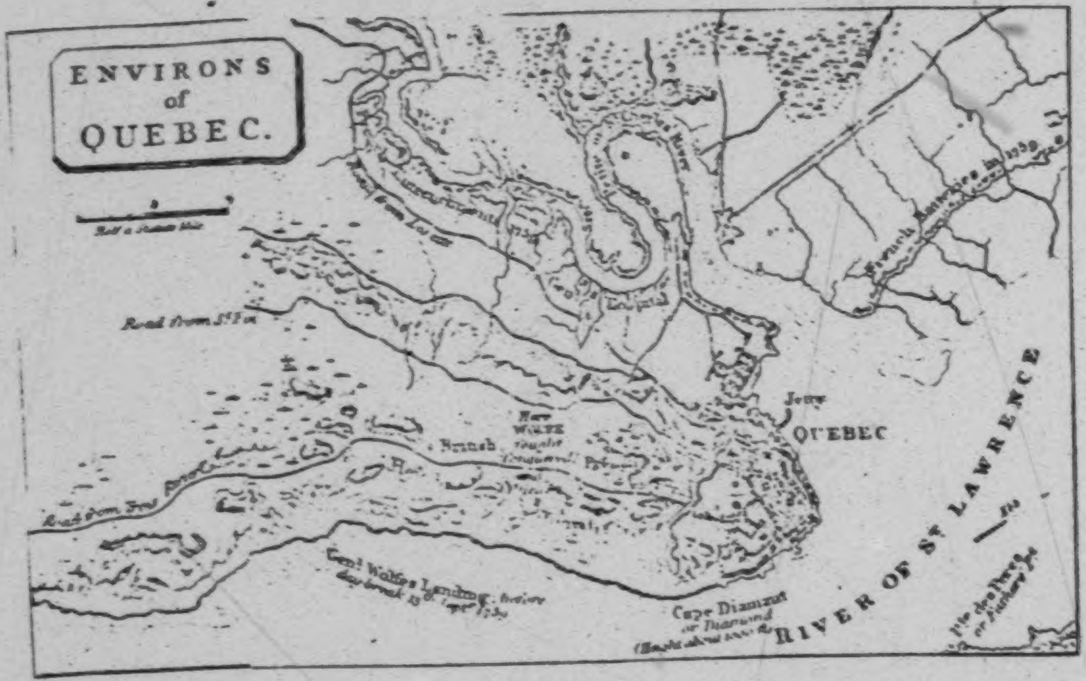
Sea - ⚓ - anchorages (see Figure 6b)

56 - depths in fathoms (see Figure 6b)

◌ - outline of fishing bank or shoals

++++ - rocks or ledges

Figure 32. Inset 2 which illustrates settlement and vegetation symbols.


ENVIRONS
of
QUEBEC.
QUEBEC
RIVER OF ST LAWRENCE
Cape Diamond
or Diamond
Brush
Road from St Foy
Genl Wolfes Landing
French Batteries in 1759

vary in spelling through different states of the Map. The names are also in French and/or English, e.g., "Saut du Recollet or Recollet Leap" on the French River. The quantity of names, French and English, is astounding especially along the coasts where almost every bay and point is named.

Mathematical characteristics

The projection of the Map can be determined from a consideration of the graticule. The graticule has curved parallels and straight meridians. These parallels and meridians intersect at right angles. The spacings of the parallels are, in general, equal. However, there is a slight closing, 1.5 mm. difference from east to west, of the parallels in sheets of the Map. Such a slight difference could very easily be due to draughting error or paper distortion. The meridians, on the other hand, narrow from south to north. The difference between a longitudinal degree at 41°N and at 52°N is, on the average, 1 mm. Such a configuration of parallels and meridians indicates that the Map is a conical projection with either one or two standard parallels but no more.

The scale of the Map is, as noted in the cartobibliographic description, given in English Statute Miles, Geographic or Nautic Miles and Common French Leagues. Using the above scales the Map has a representative fraction which varies between 1:1,461,097 and 1:1,457,280 depending on the method used to calculate it.[33] There is some distortion across the map but as noted above this could be due to the expansion or contraction of the Map through time and under various moisture conditions. To compensate for the various distortions, and in order not to imply that the Map is made to a precise scale, the scale is rounded off to the nearest ten thousand to produce 1:1,460,000 as the approximated scale.

Accuracy

Under this heading the topics of position and shape are discussed with regards to the Map and present day maps of the area. Aspects of informational corrections or uniqueness are discussed in Chapter VII. Through a cursory survey of the Map specific areas of distortion are evident, e.g., Georgian Bay, northeast coast of Newfoundland. However, in order to demonstrate more conclusively the areas which are reliable and which are not, a selection of points is compared with present day maps. The position of the points in Figures 33 and 34 illustrate the extent of the discrepancy between the location on the Map and on present-day maps. These few points do not prove beyond a doubt that the Map is unreliable; on the contrary, they suggest that in some areas it is very close to our modern maps in location of points.

The next method is the comparison of outlines and river systems between the states of the Map and modern maps. This method demonstrates whether or not there is correspondence or dissimilarity between the old and the new. From the examples in Figures 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39, general conclusions can be drawn. As in point locations, the areas of the Map vary in their correspondence with modern maps. Therefore accuracy in terms of modern maps varies throughout the Map. The few examples illustrated

Figure 33. Locations of sample points on the Map (Part 1)

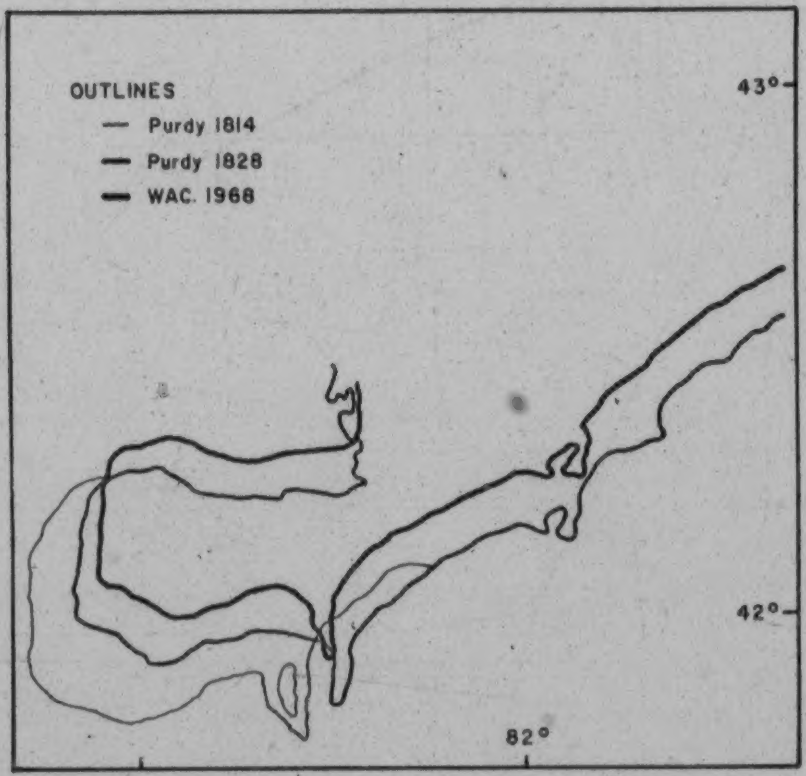
Type of point	1814, state 1	1828, state 5	Present day location*
Settlements			
Amherstburg	41°50'N - 83°20'W	42°7'N - 83°10'W	42°6'N - 83°6'N
London	42°55'N - 81°20'W	same	42°59'N - 81°14'W
York	43°35'N - 79°10'W	"	43°39'N - 79°25'W
Johnstown (Prescott)	44°40'N - 75°30'W	"	44°43'N - 75°30'W
Gwillimbury	44°5 'N - 79°20'W	"	44° 6'N - 79°27'W
Quebec	46°40'N - 71°10'W	same	46°50'N - 71° 7'W
Bonaventure	48° 0'N - 65°20'W	"	48° 3'N - 65°30'W
Gage Town	45°40'N - 66°10'W	45°50'N - 66° 5'W	45°47'N - 66° 5'W
St. John	45°20'N - 66° 0'W	same	45°16'N - 66° 2'W
Buctuch H.	46°25'N - 64°30'W	"	46°29'N - 64°45'W
Dartmouth (P.E.I.)	46°30'N - 63°45'W	same	46°32'N - 63°52'W
Lunenburg	44°25'N - 64°20'W	same	44°23'N - 64°18'W
Merigomish	45°35'N - 62°30'W	"	45°38'N - 62°27'W
St. Lawrence H.	46°57'N - 55°20'W	same	46°55'N - 55°24'W
St. John's Harbour	47°25'N - 52°30'W	"	47°24'N - 52°43'W

Figure 34. Locations of sample points on the Map (Part 2)

Type of point	1814, state 1	1828, state 5	Present day location*
Confluences			
Rideau - Ottawa	45°25'N - 75°25'W	same	45°27'N - 75°41'N
Trent - Rice Lake	44°10'N - 78°15'W	44° 8'N - 78° 5'W	44° 9'N - 78°14'W
St. Margaret - Saguenay	48°15'N - 69°50'W	48°15'N - 70° 8'W	48°16'N - 69°57'W
Restigouce - Metapedia	47°48'N - 66°32'W	same	47°58'N - 66°56'W
Tobique - St. John	46°47'N - 67°30'W	"	46°56'N - 67°43'N
Eastern edge of island			
Manitoulin	45°17'N - 81°35'W	45°20'N - 81°50'W	45°47'N - 81°34'W
Pele	41°40'N - 82°35'W	41°35'N - 82°35'W	41°50'N - 82°38'W
Miscou	47°55'N - 64°30'W	same	47°56'N - 64°28'W
Grand Manan	44°50'N - 66°45'W	"	44°46'N - 66°44'W
P.E.I.	46°24'N - 61°45'W	"	46°27'N - 61°58'W

* Present day locations are derived from measurements on the world aeronautical charts, 1.1,000,000 - 2224,2226 and Southern Ontario.

Figure 35. Superimposition of outlines of part of the Lake Erie - Lake St. Clair shorelines from Purdy 1814, Purdy 1828 and WAC Southern Ontario, 1968*


OUTLINES
— Purdy 1814
— Purdy 1828
— WAC 1968
43°
42°
82°

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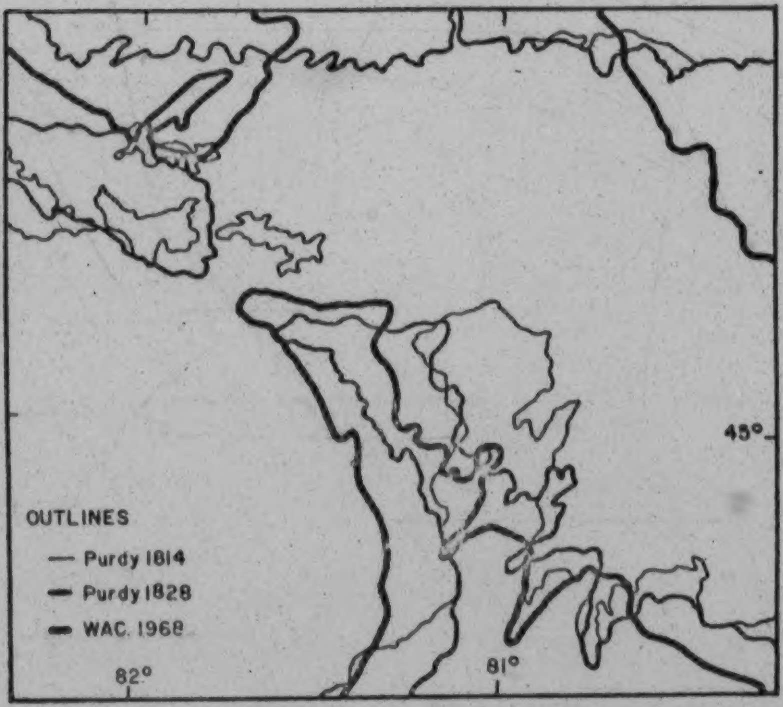
* The outline from the WAC 1:1,000,000 special sheet of Southern Ontario (2nd ed., 1968) was reduced to the same scale as the Purdy map.

Figure 36. Superimposition of outline of part of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay from Purdy 1914, Purdy 1828 and WAC Southern Ontario, 1968*


OUTLINES
— Purdy 1814
— Purdy 1828
— WAC 1968
82°
81°
45°

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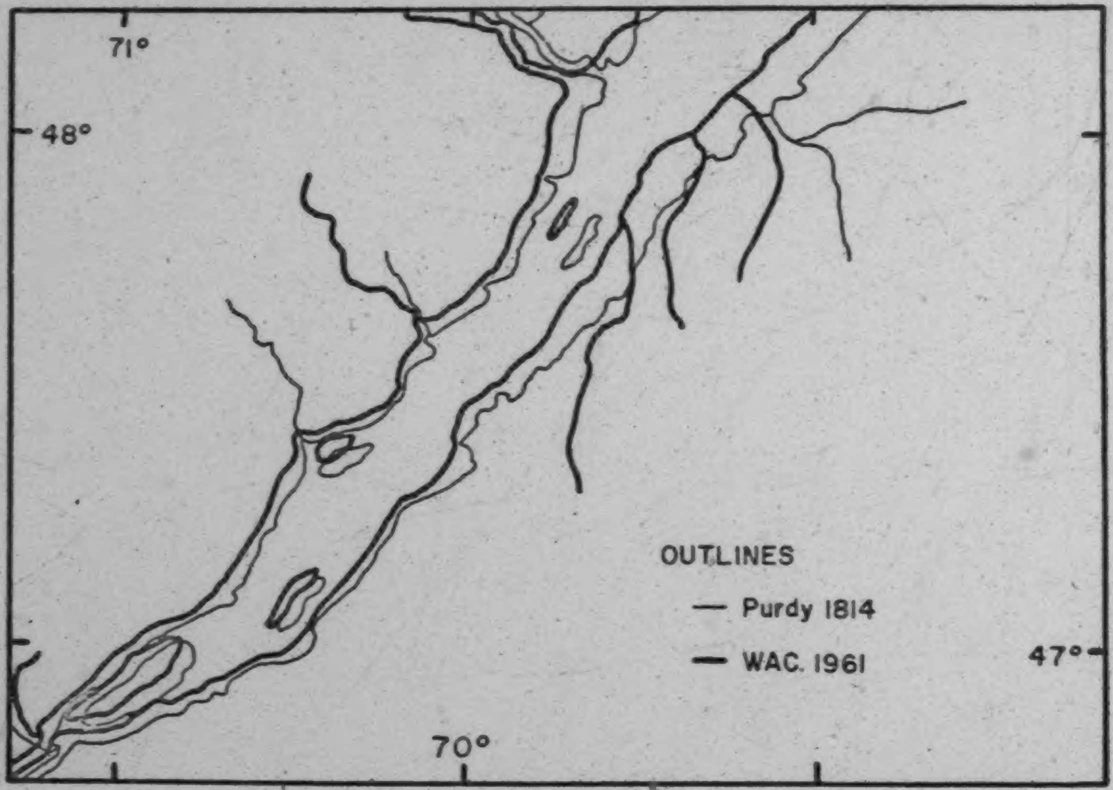
* The outline from the WAC 1:1,000,000 special sheet of Southern Ontario (2nd Ed., 1968) was reduced to the same scale as the Purdy Map.

Figure 37. Superimposition of outlines of part of the St. Lawrence River from Purdy 1814 and WAC, St. John River, 1961*


71°
48°
70°
47°
OUTLINES
— Purdy 1814
— WAC. 1961

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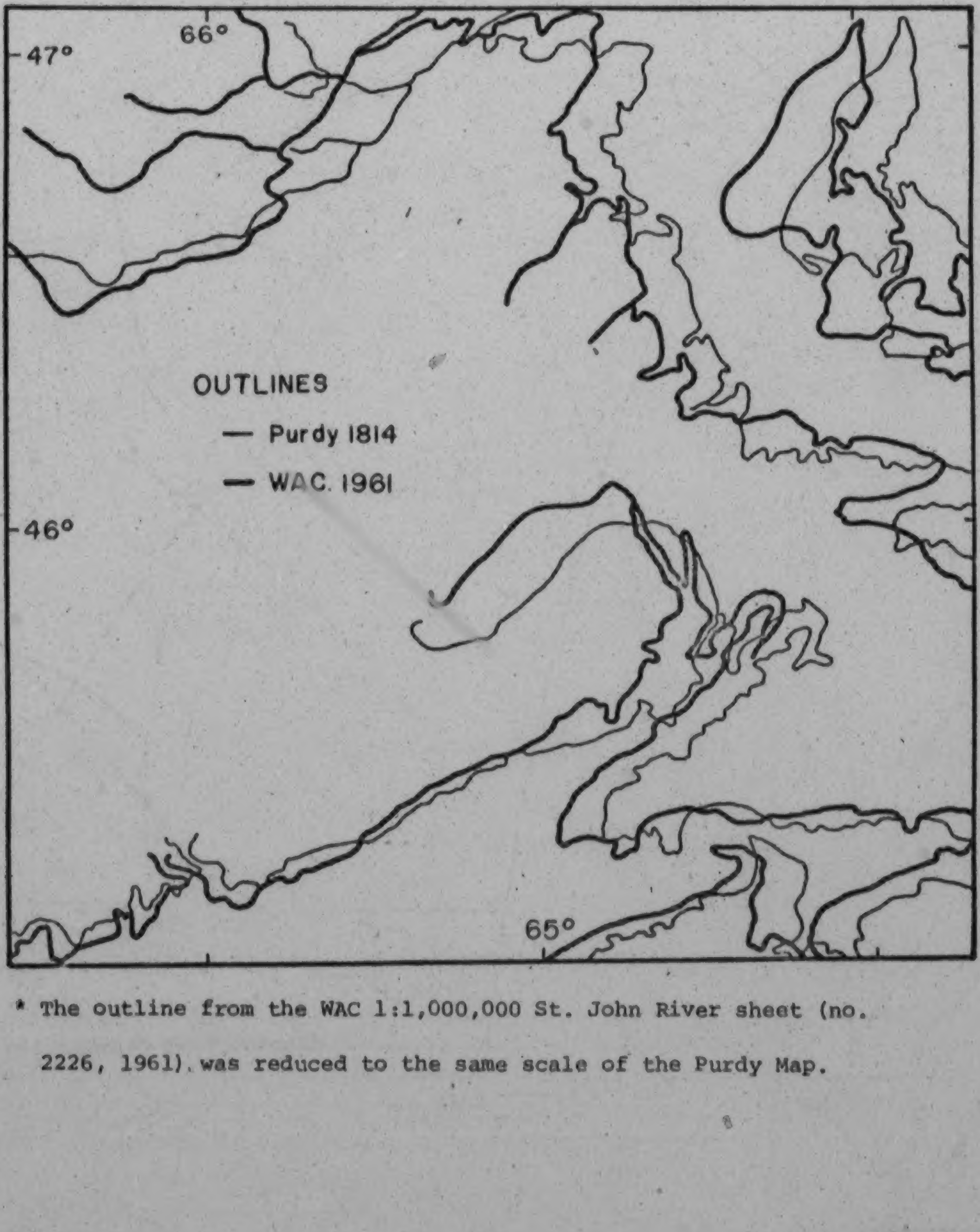
* The outline from the WAC 1:1,000,000 St. John River sheet (no. 2226, 1961) was reduced to the same scale of the Purdy Map.

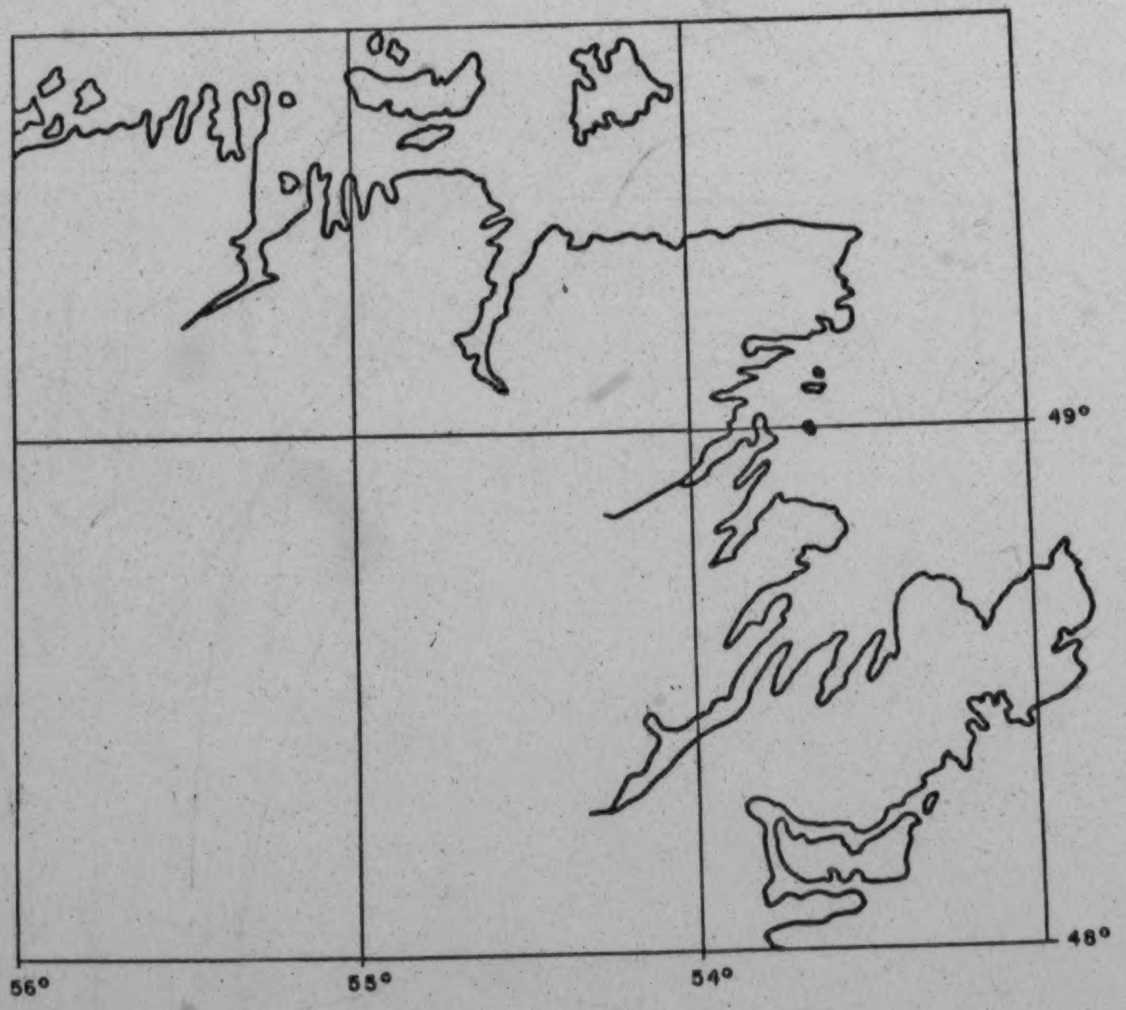
Figure 38. Superimposition of outlines of part of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island from Purdy 1814 and WAC. St. John River, 1961*


66°
47°
46°
65°
OUTLINES
— Purdy 1814
— WAC. 1961

* The outline from the WAC 1:1,000,000 St. John River sheet (no. 2226, 1961) was reduced to the same scale of the Purdy Map.

Figure 39. Correspondence of part of Newfoundland between Purdy 1814, Purdy 1828, and WAC Gander River, 1960*

a. Part of Newfoundland from Purdy 1814



* These outlines can not be superimposed without producing an illegible map.

Figure 39. Correspondence of part of Newfoundland between Purdy 1814, Purdy 1828, and WAC Gander River, 1960

b. Part of Newfoundland from state 5, 1828

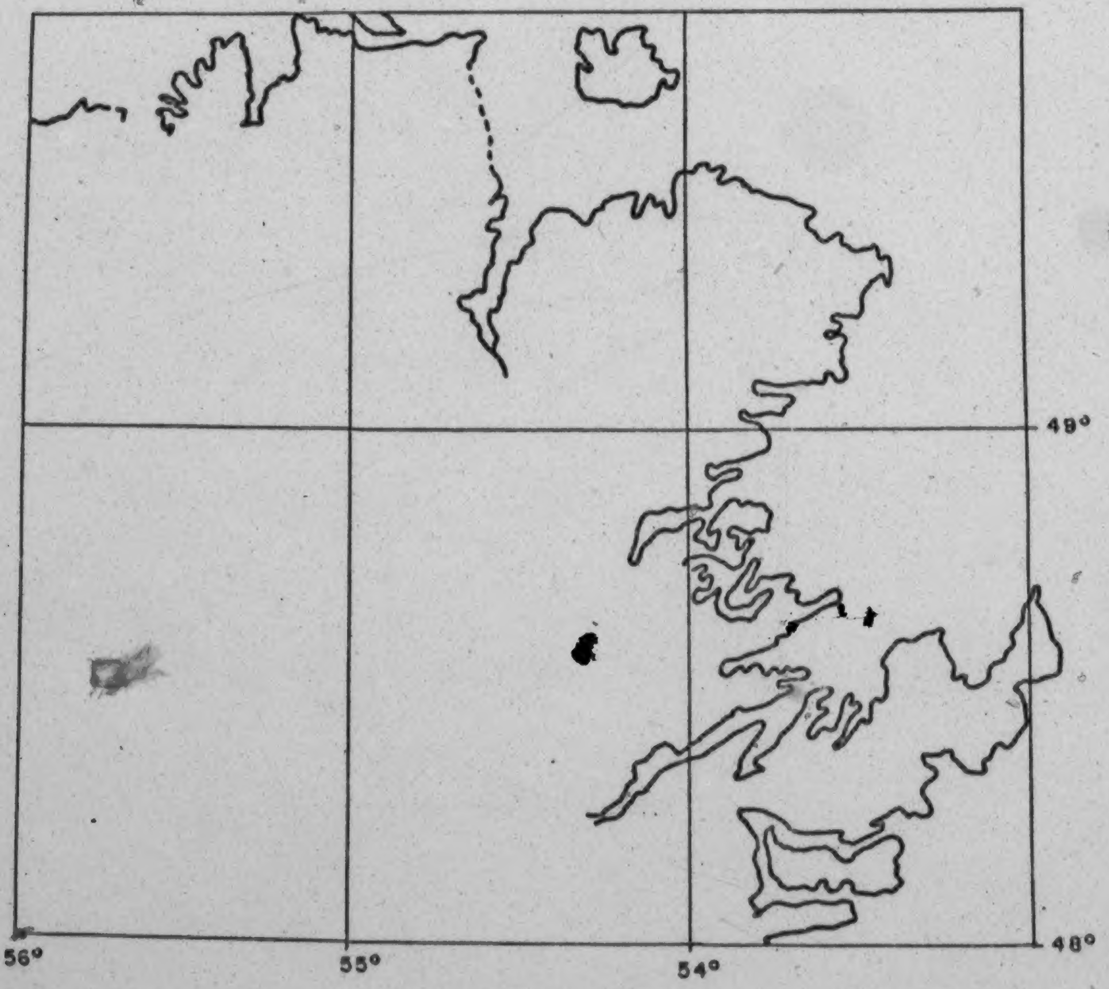
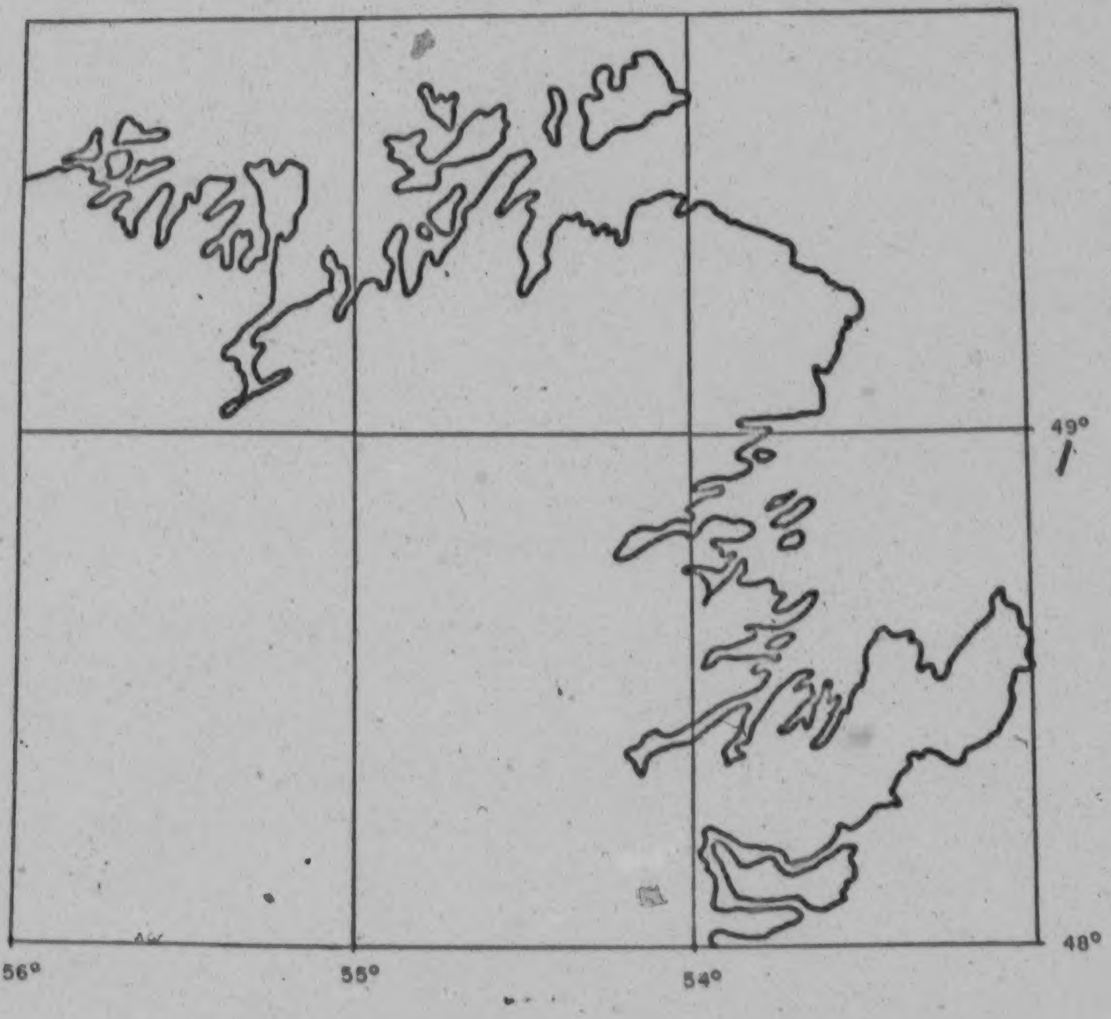


Figure 39. Correspondence of part of Newfoundland between Purdy 1814, Purdy 1828, and WAC Gander River, 1960 .

c. Part of Newfoundland from WAC Gander River 1960*



* This outline has been reduced from the WAC no. 2224, at original scale of 1:1,000,000.

in these figures illustrate that while parts of the Map were improving, i.e., Lake Erie and Bruce Peninsula there were other segments, i.e., south of Twillingate Island that were becoming more inaccurate. The segments of the St. Lawrence River and of Prince Edward Island, although longitudinally incorrect, are examples of how close some locations on Purdy's Map were to locations on present-day maps.

VI

COMPARISON OF PURDY'S "MAP OF CABOTIA" WITH FOUR CONTEMPORARY MAPS

To complement the discussion of the Map, this section includes a comparison of the Map with four of its contemporaries. In this way Purdy's work is put in its proper historical perspective. The following information is not an exhaustive description of each map but rather an analysis of the major differences and similarities of the whole group. The topics of importance are those of purpose, design, toponymy, informational content, and locational accuracy. As a result of this examination, conclusions can be made on style and reliability of information in relation to contemporary works.

The five maps; Holland 1802, Cary 1807, Purdy 1814, Bouchette 1815[34], and Chewett/Ridout 1826[35], were made for a variety of reasons. Both Purdy and Cary were private map producers who had to compile their works from both manuscript and printed sources. The other cartographers, on the other hand, based their works primarily upon actual survey reports brought into the Surveyor-General's office. Holland, Bouchette, and Ridout were Surveyor-Generals[36].. Therefore, Purdy and Cary maps were solely business ventures made with the view to attracting customers. The Holland and Bouchette maps, however, were a result of the official need to illustrate the work of the Surveyor-General's office and as Bouchette suggests in his case, "To demonstrate the actual state of the Canada's"[37]. The Chewett/ Ridout (C/R) map, although based on up-to-date surveys, was produced in order to show the extent of Canada Company land holdings and to help the Canada Company's campaign for capital and for settlers. These maps, therefore illustrate the 'official' or government and the private mapping sectors.

The purposes of the maps are reflected in the designs. The Holland map details township surveys in Lower Canada and the St. John River area survey. It is a legible, uncluttered map of limited scope. Where there is no information available the map is not covered with insets but left blank. The whole map illustrates simplicity of content and careful organization in lettering and boundary hierarchies.

The other four maps represent various stages of simplicity. The C/R which portrays southern Upper Canada and adjoining parts of United States and Lower Canada is also of limited areal coverage. Like Holland 1802 it is well organized, legible, and carefully executed. Unlike Holland, however, Chewett and Ridout included a wealth of textual information about Canada Company commissioners, explanations of symbols, the engraver and publisher as well as distance graphs and a sketch of a sample township. The ornateness of the scribing, and the quantity of supplemental material on the Canada Company, contrasts greatly with Holland and reflects the use of the map as a tool for propaganda.

With an areal coverage including that of both the above maps but with a decrease in legibility is the Bouchette 1815. This map is very similar to the Purdy 1814. Both maps have additional material framing the central map. In the case of Bouchette's 1815 there are three views along the top border, a dedication in one lower corner and the title with ornamental cartouche and view in the other corner. Because of the small scale, because of the quantity of names, rivers and boundaries on the face, and because of the lack of organization of lettering or boundary types, the overall impression is that of a cluttered look much less legible than Holland 1802.

The smallest map in both format and scale is the Cary 1807. It covers the Maritime Provinces at such a scale that there is little detail. In some areas the crowding of names hampers legibility, e.g., along the coast of Nova Scotia and on the Newfoundland coast. The small format, the large areal extent, and the lack of detail reflect the purpose of the map as one of a series of separate, general maps as well as a leaf in a general atlas of the world[38].

Where does Purdy 1814 fit into this group? As noted above it is very similar to the Bouchette 1815. The Map is the largest in format, contains the greatest amount of additional material (insets and notes), and next to Bouchette 1815 has the densest amount of lettering and river systems. This latter item occurs because Purdy in utilizing large scaled maps as sources has not generalized information but tried to include everything at a much smaller scale. Consequently, the general impression of the Map is that of a collage devised to interest as many as possible. It is a cluttered map with an organization of lettering and boundary much inferior to Holland 1802. The clarity and fineness of line is also much inferior to the C/R map. In regards overall simplicity and clarity of design Purdy is surpassed by Holland, C/R, and Cary but is on the same level as Bouchette.

The toponymy of the maps varies as does purpose, format, and scale. Figure 40 illustrates only a few of the differences in names. Some of the names are very close in spelling while others are obviously from extremely divergent sources. Kenebecacis and Kennebeckasis or Sagunay and Saguenay can be a result of simple cartographic error whereas Huntersworth and Hunter's Town or Egmont and Jeddore are of a more serious nature. This latter type may be due to editorial change in the face of new information or it may be due to placement error. Such divergencies are valuable in evaluating sources of the various maps. The few examples here, suggest that the maps, although arranged chronologically, do not represent the whole line in name development. They also suggest the diversity of source material used for the maps.

The informational content of these maps, of course, varies. This is basically a function of the date of publication and the area of coverage. For example, the information in Holland

Figure 40. Samples of differences in names in six contemporary maps

Areas	Holland 1802	Cary 1807	Purdy 1814	Bouchette 1815	C/R 1826	Purdy 1828
Upper Canada	-	-	Tomiscanning	Temiscaming	-	same as 1815
	-	-	Gloucester B.	Glocester	same as 1815	same as 1814
	-	-	Sturgeon B.	Sturgeon B.	Colpoys B.	Colpoys B.
	-	-	Manitoulin	Manatoulin	same as 1814	same as 1814
	-	-	Gwillimbury	Gwillinsbury	"	"
Lower Canada	Huntersworth	-	Hunter's Town	same as Purdy	-	"
	Perault I.	-	Perreault	I. Perrat	-	"
	Laraudiere	-	Lanandiere	Lanaudiere	-	"
	R. Sagunay	R. Sequenai	R. Saguenay	R. Saguenay	-	"
New Bruns-wick	Kenebek[illegible]scoi	same as 1802	Kenebecasis	Kennebeckasis	-	"
	Jemsey	"	-	-	-	-
	Conway	"	Carleton	same as Purdy	-	same as 1814
Nova Scotia	-	Charlotte B.	St. Margaret's B.	-	-	Margaret's B.
	-	Egmont Hr.	Jeddore Hr.	-	-	Jedore Hr.
	-	Port Roseway	Port Shelburne or Port Roseway	-	-	Shelburne Hr.

1802 is less than that in the Lower Canada sections of both Purdy and Bouchette. In the case of scope of information there is less variation. The Cary map because of its scale does not include extensive river networks, roads, or political boundaries. The other maps do, however, illustrate these as well as township lines and selected relief features by hachuring. All except Holland show vegetation by signs or descriptive phrases and indicate Indian areas by noting names. Whereas Cary includes only major rivers and places, and Holland only the townships, county and district lines, and some rivers and places, the others include a much broader scope of information ranging from physical features and vegetation to ethnographic aspects, political organization and detailed settlement information. Purdy goes one step further by providing several notes on treaties and navigation.

The above information does not imply that the maps are not each without some significant data. This aspect is discussed later in regards to the sources of Purdy's "Map of Cabotia".

Locational accuracy among the maps varies as noted in the sample in Figures 41, 42, 43 and 44. Although the maps may have similar outlines and similar proportional relationships between points, discrepancies in latitudinal and longitudinal positions are revealing. In the case of the Upper Canada sections in the Purdy, Bouchette and C/R maps, the variations suggest each used different sources or that each treated a similar source

Figure 41. Locations of sample points on five maps (Part 1)

Type of points	Holland 1802	Cary 1807	Purdy 1814	Bouchette 1815	C/R 1826
Settlements	N W	N W	N W	N W	N W
Amherstburg	-	-	41°50'-83°20'	42°10'-83° 3'	42° 9'-83°18'
London	-	-	42°55'-81°20'	43° 2'-81°15'	43° 0'-81°35'
York	-	-	43°35'-79°10'	43°39'-79°35'	43°37'-79°36'
Johnstown	-	-	44°40'-75°30'	44°39'-75°35'	44°47'-75°31'
Gwillimbury	-	-	44° 5'-79°20'	(43°59'-79°25')*	44° 7'-79°43'
Quebec	46°48'-70°27'	-	46°40'-71°10'	46°50'-71°10'	-
Bonaventure	-	(48°0'-(65°43')	48° 0'-65°20'	(48° 1'-65°30')	-
Gage Town	45°49'-66° 0'	45°49'-66° 6'	45°40'-66°10'	45°53'-66°15')	-
St. John	(45°27'-65°54')	45°31'-66° 1'	45°20'-66° 0'	45°20'-66° 6'	-
Buctuch	-	-	46°25'-64°30'	(46°22'-64°42')	-
Dartmouth	-	-	46°30'-63°45'	46°32'-63°44'	-
Lunenburg	-	44°29'-64°10'	44°25'-64°20'	44°26'-64°23'	-
Merigomish	-	(45°35'-62°29')	45°45'-62°30'	45°36'-62°24'	-
St. Lawrence H.	-	-	46°57'-55°20'	-	-
St. John's H.	-	47°35'-52°26'	47°25'-52°30'	-	-

* Brackets signify that the measurement was taken at the point where the town is located in Purdy 1814. The reason for this is that there is no settlement symbol present on the other maps.

Figure 42. Locations of sample points on five maps (Part 2)

Type of points	Holland 1802	Cary 1807	Purdy 1814	Bouchette 1815	C/R 1826
Confluences	N W	N W	N W	N W	N W
Rideau-Ottawa	-	-	45°25'-75°25'	45°28'-75°20'	45°26'-75°57'
Trent-Rice	-	-	44°10'-78°28'	44° 7'-78°28'	44° 9'-78°25'
St. Margaret-Saguenay	48°13'-69°12'	-	48°15'-69°50'	48°16'-69°49'	-
Restigouche-Metapedia	-	47°50'-66°52'	47°48'-66°32'	47°53'-66°49'	-
Tobique-St. John	46°50'-67°17'	-	46°47'-67°30'	46°50'-67°39'	-
Eastern edges of Islands					
Manitoulin	-	-	45°17'-81°35'	45°22'-81°12'	45°29'-81°57'
Pele	-	-	41°40'-82°35'	41°58'-82°28'	41°49'-82°48'
Miscou	-	47°57'-64°58'	47°55'-66°30'	47°54'-64°30'	-
Grand Manan	44°51'-66°25'	44°52'-66°41'	44°50'-66°45'	44°56'-66°51'	-
P. E. I.	-	46°27'-62° 1'	46°34'-61°45'	46°34'-61°33'	-

Figure 43. Differences between actual and map locations (Part 1)

Type of point	Holland 1802		Cary 1807		Purdy 1814		Bouchette 1815		C/R 1826	
Settlements	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W
Amherstburg	-		-		-16'	+14'	+4'	+3'	+3'	+12'
London	-		-		-4'	+6'	+3'	+1'	+1'	+21'
York	-		-		-4'	-15'	-8'	-8'	-2'	+11'
Johnstown	-		-		-3'	0	-4'	+5'	+4'	+1'
Gwillimbury	-		-		-1'	-7'	(-7'	-2')	+1'	+16'
Quebec	-2'	-40'[1]	-		-10'	+3'	0	+3'	-	
Bonaventure	-		(-3'	+13')	-3'	+10'	(-2'	0)	-	
Gage Town	+2'	-5'	+2'	+1'	+3'	+5'	+6'	+10'	-	
St. John	(+11'	-8')	+15'	-1'	+4'	-2'	+4'	+4'	-	
Buctuch H.	-		-		-4'	-15'	(-7'	-3')	-	
Dartmouth	-		-		-2'	-7'	0	-8'	-	
Lunenburg	-		+6'	-8'	+2'	+2'	+3'	+5'	-	
Merigomish	-		(-3'	+2')	-3'	+3'	-2'	-3'	-	
St. Lawrence H.	-		-		+2'	-4'	-		-	
St. John's H.	-		+11'	-17'	+1'	-13'	-		-	

[1] The reason for this large longitudinal discrepency is that there was a cartographic error in placing the degree ciphers. This was partially corrected in the 1825 state of Holland's map.

Figure 44. Differences between actual and map locations (Part 2)

Type of point	Holland 1802		Cary 1807		Purdy 1814		Bouchette 1815		C/R 1826	
Confluences	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W
Rideau-Ottawa	-		-		-2'	-18'	+1'	-21'	-1'	+16'
Trent-Rice	-		-		+1'	+1'	-2'	+14'	0	+11'
St. Margaret-Saguenay	-2'	-38'[1]	-		-1'	-7'	0	+1'	-	
Restigouche-Metapedia	-		-8'	-4'	-11'	-26'	-5'	-7'	-	
Tobique-St. John	+3'	-13'	-		+1'	-13'	+4'	-4'	-	
Eastern edges of islands:										
Manitoulin	-		-		-30'	+1'	-25'	-22'	-18'	+23'
Pele	-		-		-10'	-3'	+8'	-10'	-1'	+10'
Miscou	-		+1'	+30'	-1'	+2'	-2'	+2'	-	
Grand Manan	+1'	-20'	+6'	-3'	+4'	+1'	0	+7'	-	
P.E.I.	-		0	+3'	-3'	-13'	+7'	-25'	-	

[1] The reason for this large longitudinal discrepency is that there was a cartographic error in placing the degree ciphers. This was partially corrected in the 1825 state of Holland's map.

with varying cartographic skills. Purdy's Map is, on the average, less accurate than the Bouchette and less accurate than the C/R latitudinal positioning. Purdy is, however, much more accurate than the C/R longitudinal positions. This is contradictory to the general view that "official" maps from the Surveyor-General's office are more reliable than those published by some British cartographers.[39]

In the other cases, Purdy compares closely with Bouchette. In the case of the Holland map, Purdy is not as accurate in the latitude positions but much better in the longitude positions. This is mainly due to a major draughting error in the Holland map. In 1825 Wyld tried to correct the longitudinal scale but over compensated to the point where the Purdy Map was still more accurate in longitude. In comparison to the Cary work, Purdy is again more accurate in positioning. The result of this brief comparison is that Purdy's "Map of Cabotia" compares closely with Bouchette and betters in one aspect the C/R which is accurate for Upper Canada.[40]

In this section the Purdy map is seen in relation to both "official" and private printed types of maps. Chronologically the Purdy map falls in the middle of the group. In design it is greater in areal coverage and broader in scope of informational content and as a result, is very densely packed. This produces a cluttered impression and a suggestion of poor cartographic skill; poorer, that is, than Holland or C/R, but equal to Bouchette;

and better than Cary. Although the design may be poor, the aspects of information content and locational accuracy indicate the skill Purdy had in compiling his Map from diverse sources. In regards to accuracy, Purdy was able to produce a Map very close to the maps of the Surveyor-General's office and better than one of his contemporaries. In regards to the more important aspect of informational content, Purdy fell behind the Surveyor-General's office in currentness. Exactly how much Purdy was behind is indicated throughout the next chapter.

VII

SOURCE MATERIALS USED FOR THE "MAP OF CABOTIA"

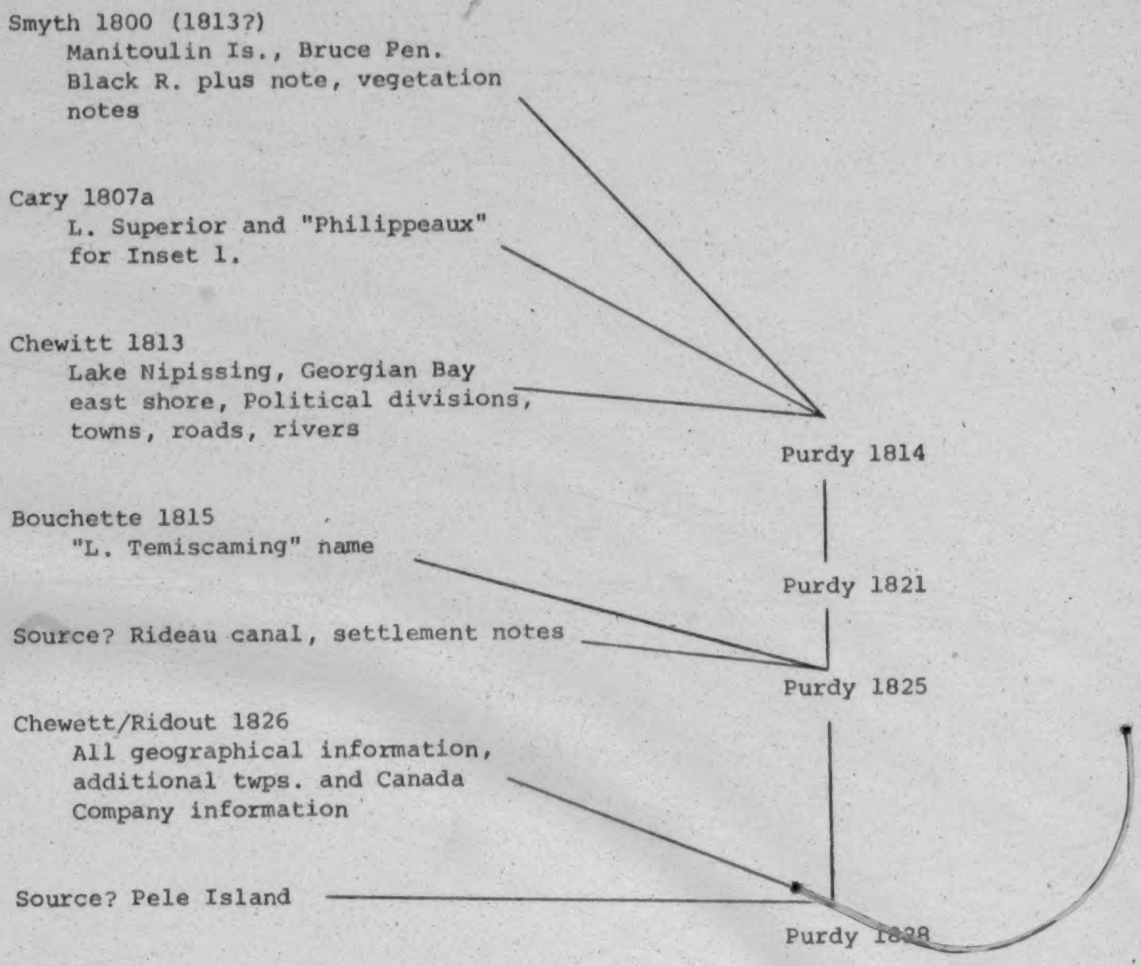
In this last section an attempt is made to deduce the source materials used by John Purdy in compiling his Map. This derivation is based upon the comparison of outlines, cultural information, and names between the Map and numerous contemporary or preceding maps. Several of the following figures enable a comparison of selected names. Such a comparison, in the opinion of this researcher, aids in the choice of sources. In order to simplify the discussion, the Map is divided into six parts, i.e., Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. Within each of these areas the presentation focuses upon the transmittal of information, the uniqueness of data in the Map, and the value of the Map as a historical document.

Upper Canada

The Surveyor-General's office[41] in Upper Canada seems to have been the major source of data for Purdy. From the formation of Upper Canada in 1791 to 1814, the surveys facilitated settlement as well as aided defense. These surveys, which consisted of township/lot layout and shore/river exploration, were portrayed in manuscript and printed maps. From a study of outlines, cultural data, and names, two printed maps appear to have been of major use to Purdy. These maps were Smyth 1800 and Chewitt 1813 (Figure 45).

There were many types of information which Purdy drew from Smyth 1800 and Chewitt 1813. Firstly, from the earlier map by Smyth

Figure 45. Map sources of Purdy's "Map of Cabotia" - Upper Canada


Smyth 1800 (1813?)
Manitoulin Is., Bruce Pen.
Black R. plus note, vegetation notes
Cary 1807a
L. Superior and "Philippeaux" for Inset 1.
Chewitt 1813
Lake Nipissing, Georgian Bay east shore, Political divisions, towns, roads, rivers
Purdy 1814
Bouchette 1815
"L. Temiscaming" name
Purdy 1821
Source? Rideau canal, settlement notes
Purdy 1825
Chewett/Ridout 1826
All geographical information, additional twps. and Canada Company information
Source? Pele Island
Purdy 1828

Purdy took many short descriptive phrases, e.g., immense forests, canoe route (on Ottawa River), Chippewa Hunting Country. The most noticeable phrase which appeared on Smyth and Purdy but not on Chewitt concerns the Black River; i.e., Smyth 1800 - "Black River flows a great way into the country" and Purdy 1814 - "Black River which extends far into the country". Secondly, from Chewitt 1813, Purdy extracted the political boundaries, roads, and towns. The only roads which Purdy did not include were the two proposed roads from Kempenfelt Bay to Penetanguishene. Therefore, in regards to outlines and cultural information (roads, towns) all Purdy's material was already on contemporary maps of Upper Canada.

A brief consideration of names (Figures 46 and 47) tends to emphasize the use of Chewitt as well as indicate the possibility of other sources. Purdy's use of Tomiscanning, Pigeon, Manitou, and Sturgeon which differ from preceding maps, suggests that he used another map or a text for more terms or different spellings. The removal of the 'd' in Pidgeon or the addition of the 't' in Surgeon could, of course, be attributed to cartographic error. The four terms above do not appear on any map studied by this researcher. The form Manitou does, however, appear in Smyth's "Topographical description".[42] Extensive use of Smyth's works by Purdy is contradicted by the discrepancies illustrated in Figure 41. The names Lenox & Addington, Mississaga, Manitoulin, and Etobicoke all suggest

Figure 46. Names used on Purdy 1814 in comparison to preceding maps (Part I)

Smyth 1800	Cary 1807a	Chewitt 1813	Smyth 1813	Purdy 1814	Present name
-	L. Timiskaming	-	-	L. Tomiscanning	L. Timiskaming
Roche Capitaine	*	*	*	*	-
Prescott	*	-	Prescott	-	Prescott
Addington	*	Lenox & Addington	Lenox & Haddington	Lenox & Addington	Lenox and Addington
Chebuttoquiou	-	-	Chebuttoquiou	*	-
Black River (plus note)	* (but no note)	-	Black River (plus note)	* (plus note)	Black River
R. Tobicoak	-	Etobicoke R.	R. Tobicoak	Etobicoke R.	Etobicoke Creek
Mississaugues	-	Mississaga	Mississaugues	Mississaga	-
Shawnees	-	Shawaneses	*	*	Sombra Twp.
Pidgeon B.	*	*	*	Pigeon B.	Pigeon B.
R. Chenail Ecarte	*	*	*	R. Chenal Ecarte	Sydenham R.
Manatoulin I.	*	Manitoulin L.	Manatoulin L.	Manitou or Manitoulin I.	Manitoulin I.

- This means that the name does not appear on the map.

* This means that the name in question is the same as in the previous map.

Figure 47. Names used on Purdy 1814 in co-parison to preceding maps (Part 2)

Smyth 1800	Cary 1807a	Chewitt 1813	Smyth 1813	Purdy 1814	Present name
Surgeon B.	-	Surgeon B.	*	Sturgeon B.?	Colpoy's B.
Thunder B.	-	Thunder B.	*	-	Owen Sound
Gloucester B.	Glocester B.	Gloucester B.	*	Glocester B.	Midland B.
Iroquois B.	*	*	*	*	Nottawasaga B.
Prince William Henry's I.	*	-	*	Princes I.	Beausoleil Island
Penetangushene	-	Penetengushene	Penetangushene	*	Penetanguishene
-	Philippeaux	-	-	Philippeaux	-

? Situated such that it covers both Owen Sound and Colpoy's B.

the use of Chewitt 1813, not Smyth 1800. Until more work in toponymy is focused upon Upper Canada or Ontario the source of Purdy's variations can not be stated exactly.

In the case of Inset 1, Purdy utilized material of Cary 1807a.[43] Although very small, the two maps resemble each other in the Lake Superior sections. The use of Cary is also suggested by the corresponding use of "Philippeaux" for an imaginary shoal or island in Lake Superior.

In state 3, 1825 there are only a few changes. The addition of the Rideau Canal and the two notes on settlers (see Bibliographical changes) are the two changes without map antecedents. At present no source has been found for these items. Although there were two maps published in 1825, Chewitt 1825[44] and C/R 1825[45], Purdy does not incorporate any of the new material until state 5, 1828.

The Bouchette 1815, see Figures 47 and 49, is noted for two reasons. Firstly, Bouchette utilized Purdy for such items as R. Chenal Ecarte, Sturgeon B., and Princes Id. These forms are peculiar to Purdy and Bouchette 1815. It is this researcher's opinion that, although Bouchette used Chewitt 1813 and Smyth 1800 or 1813, Bouchette also used Purdy for some names. Secondly, Purdy also incorporated parts of Bouchette 1815 in his 1825 map. In Upper Canada one addition, L. Temiscaming, stemmed from Bouchette 1815.

Figure 48. Names used on Purdy 1825 and 1828 in comparison to contemporary maps (Part 1)

Bouchette 1815	Chewitt 1825	C/R 1825	Purdy 1825	C/R 1826	Purdy 1828
L. Temiscaming	-	-	L. Temiscaming or Tomiscanning	-	L. Temiscaming
Roche Capitaine	*	-	-	-	-
Lenox & Haddington	Lenox & Addington	*	*	*	*
Chebuttoquiou	-	-	Chebuttoquiou	-	*
Black River (plus note)	* (plus note)	* (no note)	* (plus note)	* (no note)	* (no note)
Tobicoke R.	Etobicoke R.	*	*	*	*
Mississaugues	Mississaga	-	Mississaga	-	-
Shawanese	Sombra	*	Shawanese	Sombra	*
Pidgeon B.	*	*	Pigeon B.	Pidgeon B.	Pigeon B.
R. Chenal Ecarte	Big Bear Cr.	* (Chenaille Ecarte used for another river)	R. Chenal Ecarte	Big Bear Cr. (Chenaille Ecarte used for another river)	-
Manatoulin I.	Manitoulin	Great Manatoulian I.	Manitou or Manitoulin I.	Great Manatoulian I.	Great Manitoulin I.
Sturgeon B.	Surgeon B.	Colpoy's B.	-	Colpoy's B.	*
Thunder B.	Owen's Sound	Owen's Sound	-	Owen Sound	*
Gloucester B.	-	Glocester B.	Glocester B.	Glocester B.	* (name slightly moved)
Iroquois B.	Notawasaga B.	Nottawasaga B.	Iroquois B.	Nottawasaga B.	*

Figure 49. Names used on Purdy 1825 and 1828 in comparison to contemporary maps (Part 2)

Bouchette 1815	Chewitt 1825	C/R 1825	Purdy 1825	C/R 1826	Purdy 1828
Princes I.	-	Prince W^{m}. Henry's Id.	Princes Id.	Prince William Henry's I.	Pr. W^{m}. Henry's Is. (name moved northwards)
Penetangushene	Penetengushene	Penetangushene	*	*	*
-	Uphrasy	Euphrasy	-	Euphrasia	*
-	Red River Bason	Red R. Bason	-	-	-
-	Marah	Mara	-	Mara (twp)	*
-	C. Ippewash	*	-	-	Ippewash C.

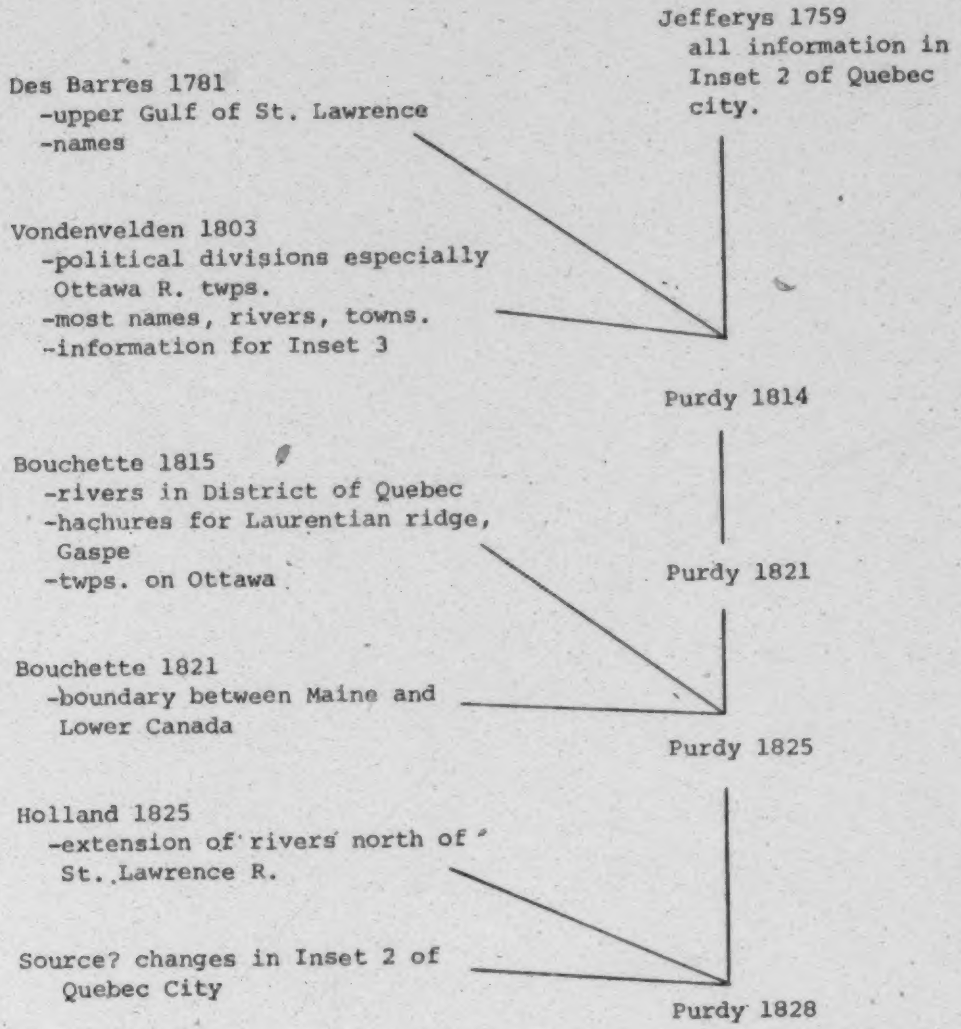
The major revision came in state 5, 1828. These geographical and bibliographical changes stemmed from the C/R 1826 except for one instance. The shape of Pele Island is peculiar to Purdy 1828. It is curious that the position, orientation, and large bay on the eastern side of the island indicate the Chewitt 1813, however, the irregular outline suggests detailed knowledge of the island. It is this researcher's opinion that the irregular shape does not indicate additional information but an attempt to present an air to detailedness.

From the above discussion it is evident that the Upper Canada section of the "Map of Cabotia" is not important in its informational uniqueness. In all cases except those minor cases noted above the information is available on other predated maps.

Lower Canada

The reliance of Purdy on several sources is illustrated in Figure 50. The Jefferys 1759[46], although from a private firm was still closely tied to government work. Jefferys' firsthand material was a result of his being the "Geographer to His Majesty". All the rest of the sources were from maps closely tied to government work. Des Barres 1781[47], a part of the Atlantic Neptune, was published for the Royal Navy under the direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. The other sources all stem from the Surveyor-General's office

Figure 50. Map sources of Purdy's "Map of Cabotia"- Lower Canada


Jefferys 1759
all information in
Inset 2 of Quebec
city.
Des Barres 1781
-upper Gulf of St. Lawrence
-names
Vondenvelden 1803
-political divisions especially
Ottawa R. twps.
-most names, rivers, towns.
-information for Inset 3
Purdy 1814
Bouchette 1815
-rivers in District of Quebec
-hachures for Laurentian ridge,
Gaspe
-twps. on Ottawa
Purdy 1821
Bouchette 1821
-boundary between Maine and
Lower Canada
Purdy 1825
Holland 1825
-extension of rivers north of
St. Lawrence R.
Source? changes in Inset 2 of
Quebec City
Purdy 1828

of Lower Canada. The Vondenvelden 1803[48], Bouchette 1815[49], and 1821[50], and the Holland 1825[51], provide most of the material for Purdy. The only problem arises in the case of Inset 2 of state 5, 1828. This researcher was unable to locate a map illustrating the change. The considerable amount of alteration can be seen by comparing Figure 32 with Figure 51. Except in this case, and in the case of name variants, the sources were determined.

The few names noted in Figures 52 and 53 illustrate several points. Firstly, Purdy's use of Vondenvelden 1803 is reinforced by the correlation of the sample names. Secondly, small syllable variation such as in Wapitroagan and Wapitwagan or Essuiemain and Esquemin are typical throughout Purdy. Since no antecedents were found for these, it is difficult to say whether this is editorial change based on a text or cartographical error. Thirdly, as in the Upper Canada section, Bouchette 1815 used some of the names from Purdy. Variants such as Wapitwagan and Lowland were peculiar to Purdy 1814 and Bouchette 1815. This indicates that the transfer of information was not always towards Purdy.[52]

The Vondenvelden 1803 played another role in providing Purdy with material. Notes from Vondenvelden were used by Purdy in making his notes. A comparison of the following notes illustrates the similarity.

Figure 51. Inset 2 from state 5, 1828

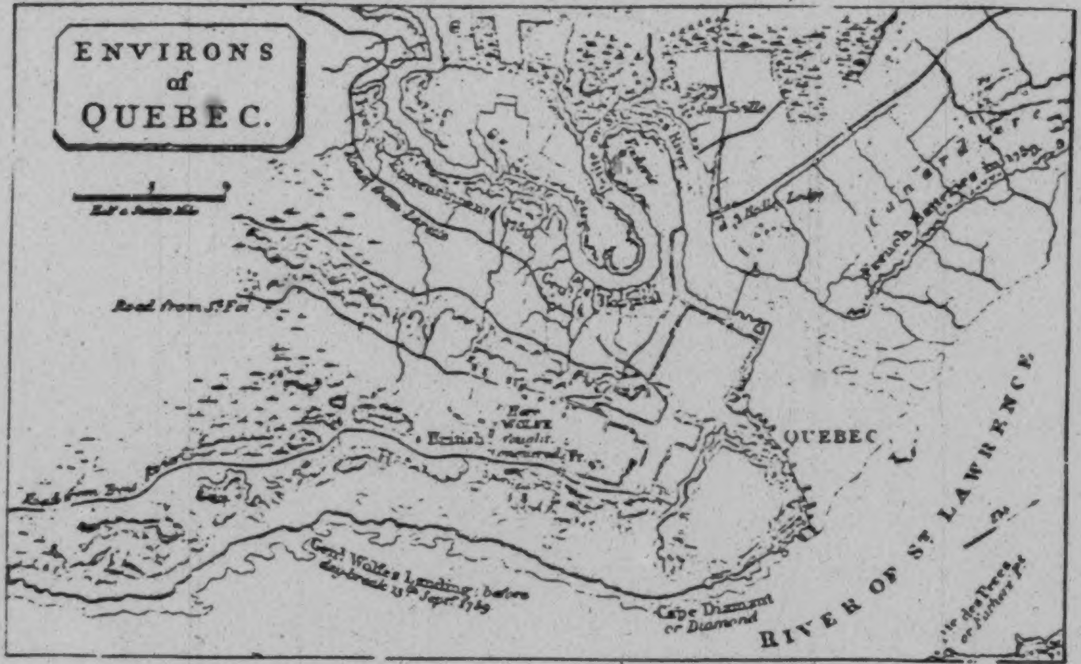

ENVIRONS of QUEBEC.
Half a Statute Mile
Road from Lorette
Road from St. Foi
Road from Bred
Genl. Wolfe's Landing: before daybreak 13th Sept. 1759
British
Genl. Wolfe fought
Cape Diamant or Diamond
QUEBEC
RIVER OF ST. LAWRENCE
St. Charles River
French Batteries in 1759
Canardiere
Isle des Pères or Fathers Pt.

Figure 52. Names used on Purdy 1814 in comparison to preceding maps

Des Barres 1781	Holland 1802	Vondenvelden 1803	Cary 1807	Purdy 1814	Present name
-	-	-	Nottegamew I.	*	Netagamu I.
-	-	-	Wapitroagan I.	Wapitwagan I.	Wapitagan I.
Pillage B.	-	Pillage B.	*	*	-
Dean Cove	-	Dean Cove	*	*	-
-	-	Low shores	*	Low Lands	-
Prinsta Bay	-	Prinsta Bay	-	Prinsta Bay	Prinsta Bay
Denny Cove	-	Denis Cove	Dennis Cove	Denis Cove	-
Saguna R.	Sagunay R.	Saguenay R.	-	Saguenay R.	Saguenay R.
R. St. Margaret	R. St. Margeret	R. Ste. Marguerite	-	R. St. Margaret	R. Ste. Marguerite
-	Huntersworth	Hunter's Town	-	Hunter's Town	Hunterstown
R. Montmorency	R. Montmoranci	R. Montmoranci	-	R. Montmorency	R. Montmorency
-	Perault I.	Perreault I.	-	Perreault I.	Ile Perrot
-	La Colle	Beaujeu or La Colle	-	Beaujeu or Lacolle	Lacolle
-	St. Hyacinthe	St. Hiacinthe	-	St. Hiacinthe	St. Hyacinthe
-	L. Megantick	*	-	L. Megantick	L. Megantic
-	-	Temiscouata	-	Temiscouata	Temiscouata

Figure 53. Names used on two maps after Purdy 1814

Bouchette 1815	Holland 1825
Nottegameu I.	-
Wapitwagan I.	-
Pillage Bay	-
-	-
Low Land	-
Prinsta Bay	-
Dennis Cove	-
-	-
Saguenay	*
R. St. Margaret	*
Hunter's Town	Hunterstown
I. Perrat	I. Perrot
Beajeu or La Colle	La Colle
St. Hyacinthe	*
L. Megantis	L. Megantick
Timiscouata	*

Vondenvelden 1802.

Note a - The Seignories of the Province being French Grants have originally been conceded and since the Conquest they have remained and still continue under the Feudal Tenure.

All the lands on the contrary, lately granted by the English Government in the several Townships here laid down (by dotted lines) are held in Free and Common Soccage.

Note b - (This refers to L. Metis and L. Matepediach which are exactly the same in Purdy and Vondenvelden.)
These lakes are laid down not from actual Survey but from Information of Travellers.

Purdy 1814

Note a - The Siegniories of Lower Canada (exhibited by ticked lines) were originally conceded and still continue under the Feudal tenure; but all lands lately granted by the British Government in the several townships are held in free and common socage.

Note b - These Lakes are described from report, not having been surveyed.

These notes, the names in Figure 52, the similarity of boundaries and outline, and the correlation of river systems all point from Purdy to Vondenvelden.

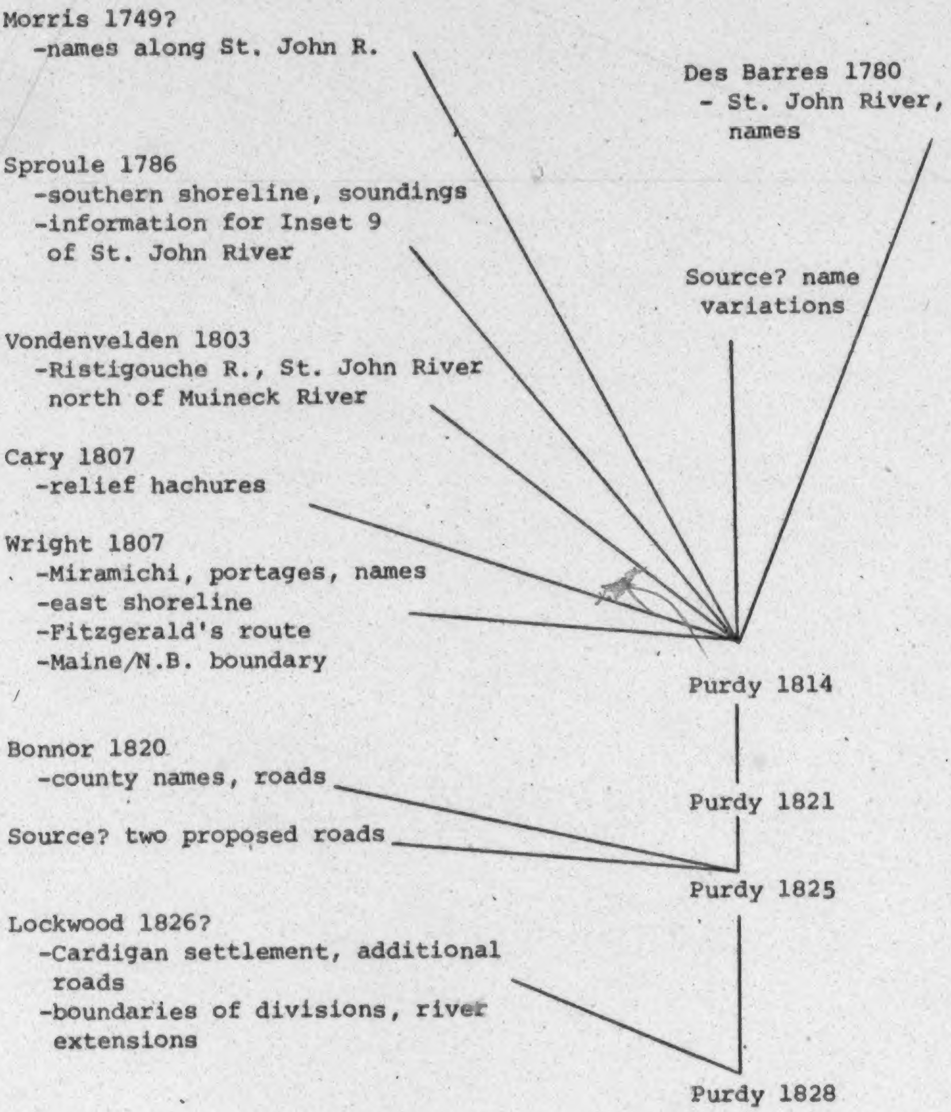
As in the case of the Upper Canada section, Purdy 1814 is not unique in its informational content of Lower Canada. Although Purdy brought together physical and cultural material from various sources it was second hand and several years out-of-date. In any case the Bouchette 1815 provides a more up-to-date picture of Lower Canada which superseded the Lower Canada section of Purdy 1814. This lack of uniqueness of information is true of the other states of the Map. Only in the case of state 5, 1828, Inset 2 does Purdy provide information which is not readily available in a preceding map.

New Brunswick

As in the above cases most of the Purdy material is from previously printed maps stemming from private and governmental sources (Figure 54). An examination of the Des Barres 1780[53], Sproule 1786[54], Holland 1798[55], Vondenvelden 1803, Cary 1807, Wright 1807[56], and Bonnor 1820[57] results in the establishment of prior sources for al the New Brunswick physical and cultural information on Purdy 1814 and most of the information on Purdy 1825. Only some name variants on Purdy 1814 are, at present, untraceable. In the 1825 state, the source of the two proposed roads, one along the eastern shore and the other up the St. John, are not known. The major problem of source occurs in Purdy 1828, in which all the new information on settlements, roads, county and parish boundaries, and river extensions is without known antecedent.

In determining the sources of the information in New Brunswick this researcher relied in two cases upon verbal description given by W.F. Ganong[58]. The two cases in question are noted with question marks on Figure 54, i.e., Morris 1749?[59] and Lockwood 1826?[60]. In the first case Ganong indicates that Purdy was the first to print the names that Morris used for the St. John

Figure 54. Map sources of the "Map of Cabotia"- New Brunswick


Morris 1749?
-names along St. John R.
Des Barres 1780
- St. John River, names
Sproule 1786
-southern shoreline, soundings
-information for Inset 9 of St. John River
Source? name variations
Vondenvelden 1803
-Ristigouche R., St. John River north of Muineck River
Cary 1807
-relief hachures
Wright 1807
-Miramichi, portages, names
-east shoreline
-Fitzgerald's route
-Maine/N.B. boundary
Purdy 1814
Bonnor 1820
-county names, roads
Purdy 1821
Source? two proposed roads
Purdy 1825
Lockwood 1826?
-Cardigan settlement, additional roads
-boundaries of divisions, river extensions
Purdy 1828

River.[61] This researcher did not see the Morris 1749, therefore, whether or not Morris 1749 is the source, needs further conformation. The names of Sproule 1786 and Purdy 1814 are very similar for the St. John River (Figures 55 and 56). Whether Purdy obtained the names directly from Morris 1749 or via Sproule 1786 is still a point of contention. The comparison of notes on Sproule 1786 and Purdy 1814 about the St. John River suggests the latter's use of the former. The two notes are:

> Sproule 1786 - The river Saint John is navigable for vessels of fifty tons as high up as Saint Ann's point from thense to the Great Falls and upwards, the communication is easy for canoes or batteaux.
>
> Purdy 1814 - St. John's River, is navigable for Sloops of 50 tons up to Fredericton, and thence upwards for flat-bottomed Boats and Canoes.

In this researcher's opinion the link between Sproule and Purdy is much more certain than that between Morris and Purdy.

In the second case of verbal description, Ganong's information indicates clearly what material was first portrayed on Lockwood 1826.[62] The Nerepis road from Fredericton to St. John, the Cardigan settlement, the extension of the Salmon River, and other items appeared on Lockwood 1826 and also on Purdy. Until more work is done on the development of mapping of New Brunswick this researcher's use of Lockwood remains unconfirmed.

Figure 55. Names used on Purdy 1814 in comparison to preceding maps (Part 1)

Sproule 1786	Vondenvelden 1803	Cary 1807	Wright 1807	Purdy 1814	Present name
-	Upsalquitch R.	*	-	Upsalquitch R.	Upsalquitch R.
-	Ristigouche R.	*	Restigouche R.	Ristigouche R.	Restigouche R.
-	Nipisighit R.	Nipessiguit (Bay only)	Nipisighit R.	*	Nepisiguit River
-	Miscou I.	Miscoe I.	Miscou I.	*	Miscou Island
-	Topique R.	-	Tobique R.	Topique R.	Tobique River
-	Muineck R.	-	Munick R.	Muneck R.	Muniac River
-	-	Ekumenak Pt.	Pt. Esquminac	Pt. Escuminac	Pt. Escuminac
-	-	-	Buctuch H.	*	Buctuch Harbour
-	-	Coucagne R.	Cocagne H.	*	Cocagne Harbour
-	-	Shedick	Shediac	Chediac H.	Shediac Bay
Cape Mispeck	-	Mispeck C.	-	Pt. Maspeck	Mispec Pt.
Quaqua Head	-	-	-	Quaquo	Quaco Head
Kennebeckacis R.	-	-	Kennebeckacis R.	Kenebecacis R.	Kennebecasis R.
Fredericton	-	St. Anna	Fredericton	*	Fredericton
Campo Bello I.	-	Porto Bello I.	-	Campo Bello I.	Campobello I.
Belle Isle Bay	-	-	Bellisle Bay	Belle Isle Bay	Belleisle Bay
Coal Creek	-	-	Goat Cr.	*	Coal Creek
Burton	-	-	-	Burton	Burton Parish
Sheffield	-	-	-	Sheffield	Sheffield Parish

Figure 56. Names used on Purdy 1814 in comparison to preceding maps (Part 2)

Sproule 1786	Vondenvelden 1803	Cary 1807	Wright 1807	Purdy 1814	Present name
Pennyack	-	-	Pennyack	*	Penniac Stream
-	-	-	Goack Cr.	*	Coac Stream
Oromocto	-	-	Oromocto	Oromucto	Oromocto R.
R. St. Croix	-	-	Scoodiac R.	Scoodic R.	R. St. Croix
Maguaguadavick	-	-	Magaguadavick	Magaguadavit R.	Magaguadavic R.

From Figure 57 two points are evident. Firstly, there is, as before, a similarity between Purdy 1814 and Bouchette 1815. The similarity of both name variations and often of geographic outline tend to indicate Bouchette's use of Purdy. Although Ganong indicates that Purdy 1814 outlines the Restigouche with fair accuracy[63], Ganong did not seem to be aware of Vondenvolden 1803 (Purdy's source). Bouchette's outlines could have been derived from the same source as Purdy's. Therefore it is this researcher's opinion that the Purdy-Bouchette link must be based on peculiarities in name variants and not geographical outline.

The second point that Figure 57 draws attention to, is Purdy's selection of information. As noted above, Purdy 1825 contains material first to appear on Bonnor 1820. Purdy only selected the county names and roads. He did not change any of his spellings. The cost of revision of so many names may have been too high. Nor did Purdy use all the new information on Bonnor 1820. Purdy did not copy all new material onto his Map but rather selected only that material to complete his work, not to change it completely.

The value of the New Brunswick section of Purdy's "Map of Cabotia" is threefold. Firstly, Purdy 1814 is the first printed map to have a few of the present-day names of the St. John River. Secondly, the Purdy 1825 is the only map, in this researcher's work, which portrays the two proposed

Figure 57. Names used on two maps after Purdy 1814

Bouchette 1815	Bonnor 1820
Upsalquich R.	Upsalquilch R.
Ristigouche R.	Ristigouch R.
Nipisighit R.	Bass R.
Miscou I.	*
-	Tobique R.
-	Muineck R.
P. Escuminac	C. Escumenac
Buctuck Harb.	Chebuctouch Bay
Cocagne Harb.	*
Chediac H.	*
Pt. Maspeck	Pt. Mispec
Quaquo	Quacco
Kennebecasis R.	Kennebeckasis R.
Frederickton	Fredericton
Campo Bello	*
Belle Isle Bay	Bellisle Bay
Coat Cr.	Coal River
-	-
-	-
-	Penyack
Goack Cr.	Coak Cr.
Oromucto	Oromocto
Scoodic R.	St. Croix R.
Magaguadavit R.	Maguagadvic R.

roads. A third value, which becomes more apparent later, is that it contains information portrayed as reliably as the source material and the Map scale permit, and that the Map is presently available in several collections.

Nova Scotia

In this area of Nova Scotia the sources of much information remain hidden. The only material uncovered relates to the shorelines, rivers, soundings and fishing banks. These types of information are on Des Barres 1779[64], Des Barres (no date)[65], Des Barres 1780, Wright 1790, Jefferys 1794[66] and Jefferys 1794a[67] (Figure 58). In the case of political divisions, roads, and the name variants (Figures 59 and 60) no preceding source material was found.

Lockwood's work[68] contains some of the various name changes present on Purdy 1825. The similarity occurs especially around Halifax with Lockwood and Purdy using such names as Citadel Hill, York Redoubt, Sandwich Pt., Carrols I., Devil's I., Rock Hd., and Camperdown. Of course, there are variations in spelling such as Portugese Cove, Pennant H. and Port Metway on Lockwood 1818, while on Purdy they are Portaguese Cove, Pendant H. and Port Medway (Figure 61). Many of the other variations are not found in Lockwood.

One puzzling aspect of the Nova Scotia section of the Map centres around L. Rossignol. As noted in Figure 58, the source of the Purdy 1814 shape is Jefferys 1794a. Why

Figure 58. Map sources of Purdy's "Map of Cabotia"- Nova Scotia

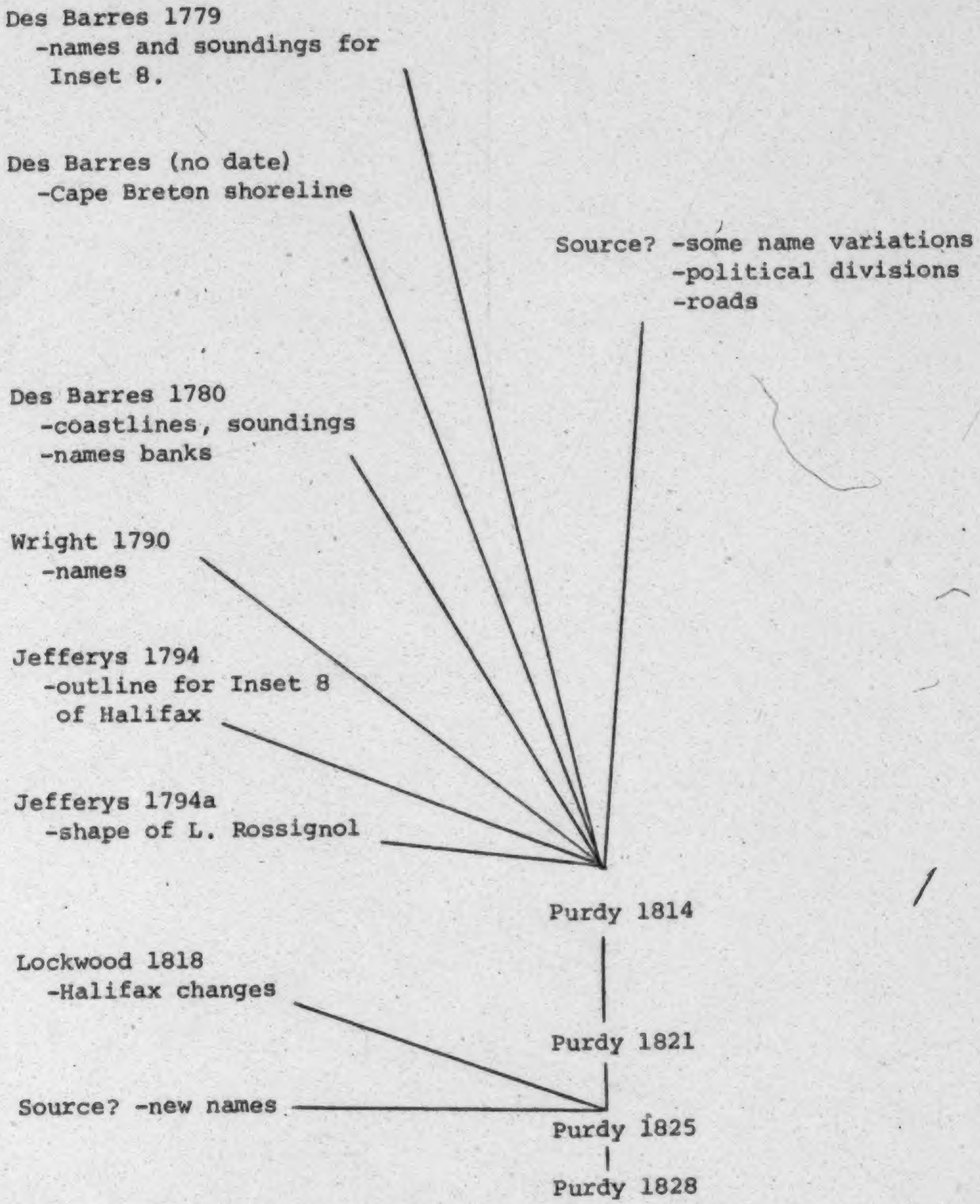

Des Barres 1779
-names and soundings for Inset 8.
Des Barres (no date)
-Cape Breton shoreline
Source? -some name variations
-political divisions
-roads
Des Barres 1780
-coastlines, soundings
-names banks
Wright 1790
-names
Jefferys 1794
-outline for Inset 8 of Halifax
Jefferys 1794a
-shape of L. Rossignol
Purdy 1814
Lockwood 1818
-Halifax changes
Purdy 1821
Source? -new names
Purdy 1825
Purdy 1828

Figure 59. Names used on Purdy 1814 in comparison to preceding maps (Part 1)

Des Barres 1780	Des Barres 1780a	Wright 1790	Cary 1807	Purdy 1814	Present name
-	C. Lawrence	C. St. Laurent	C. St. Lawrence	C. St. Laurent	C. St. Lawrence
-	Spanish Bay	*	*	Sydney Harbour	Sydney Harbour
Scatery I.	*	Scatari I.	Scatery I. or Skatary	Scatari I.	Scatarie I.
Gabbarus B.	*	Gabarous B.	Gabbarus B.	Gabarus Bay	Gabarouse
P. Howe	*	-	Port Howe	Port Glasgow	Whitehaven H.
Sandwich Bay and Country H.	Sandwich H.	-	Sandwich H.	Country H.	Country H.
Beaver H.	*	-	Berer H.	Beaver H.	Beaver H.
Port North	*	-	Port North	Sheet H.	Sheet H.
Keppel H. alias Owl Head	*	-	Keppel H.	Owlshead or Keppel H.	Owls Head H.
Egmont H. alias Jeddore	*	-	Keppel H.	Jeddore H.	Jeddore H.
Charlotte B. alias Margaret's B.	Charlotte B.	-	Charlotte B.	St. Margaret's B.	St. Margarets Bay
P. Jackson alias Metway H.	*	-	Port Jackson	Port Metway or Jackson	Port Medway
Kings B.	*	-	Mecklenburg B.	Mahone B.	Mahone Bay

Figure 60. Names used on Purdy 1814 in comparison to preceding maps (Part 2)

Des Barres 1780	Des Barres 1780a	Wright 1790	Cary 1807	Purdy 1814	Present name
-	-	-	Cape Metway	C. Metway	Medway Head
C. Dore	*	-	C. Doree	C. Dore	C. d'Or
Bason of Mines	Mines Bason	Minas Bason	Bason of Mines	Basin of Mines	Minas Basin
Pictou H.	Picto H.	-	Pictou H.	Poictou	Pictou
-	Picto I.	Pictou I.	*	Poictou or Pictou I.	Pictou I.
-	Ramsheg	*	Remebic	Ramsheg	Fountain Road?
-	-	-	-	Guysboro	Guysborough

Figure 61. Names on two maps and in one book after Purdy 1814

Bouchette 1815	Lockwood 1818	Purdy 1825
C. St. Laurent	-	C. St. Laurent
Sydney H.	-	Sydney H.
Scatari I.	-	Scatari
Gabarus B.	-	Gabarus B.
Port Glasgow	Whitehaven	*
Country H.	*	*
Beaver H.	*	*
Sheck H.	Sheet H.	*
Owlshead	Owl's Head or Kepple H.	Owlshead or Keppel H.
Jeddore H.	Jedore H.	*
St. Margaret's B.	*	Margarets Bay
Port Medway	Port Metway	Port Medway
Mahone Bay	*	*
C. Medway	*	*
C. Dore	C. D'Or	*
Basin of Mines	*	*
Poictou	Pictou H.	*
Poictou I.	Pictou I.	*
Ramsberg	-	Ramsheg
Guysboro	*	*
-	Perpisawick H.	*

Purdy deleted the lake from state 3, 1825 is curious. No maps of Nova Scotia which included rivers and lakes leave out Lake Rossignol. Lockwood is concerned with the shorelines not the interior, therefore, he does not mention the lake. There does not seem to be a piece missing out of the plate. If there were a hole broken in the plate the 65° W. longitude line would be broken. By comparing the 1814 and 1825 states the removal looks like a clean but perplexing erasure.

Until more maps are uncovered of Nova Scotia, the Purdy Map could be a useful tool if employed with caution. The material is of unknown date and of unknown reliability. However, in the three previous cases the source material was utilized with skill. The latitude and longitude grid was as accurate as that on the Surveyor-General's maps, the cultural information was drawn from a number of realiable government sources[69] and in those sections of the Map considered to this point there is no highly spurious information. It is this researcher's opinion, therefore, that the settlement and road information in the Nova Scotia section is of limited but never-the-less historical value.

Prince Edward Island

In Prince Edward Island the same problem of sources exists as in Nova Scotia. The basic outline, most names, and most roads are taken from Holland 1775[70], Des Barres (no date), and Wright 1790 (Figure 62). Only a few names, such as, Allanby and Cascumpec were not traced to previous sources (Figure 63). The only change in later states was the addition of two roads west of Prince Town. For this there was no map antecedent either. The probelm of name variants and source of roads is, of course, on a smaller scale than Nova Scotia.

In regard to the value of this section of the Map, there is little that does not exist on previous maps. For this reason, the Map is of little value as a source of unique historical information.

Newfoundland

As in previous cases the source material for the Newfoundland section is from more than one map (Figure 64). The Laurie & Whittle 1794[71] provides most of the outlines and names while the Des Barres 1781[72], Owen 1799[73], and Cary 1807 provide the other information for Newfoundland and the inset of St. John's. The use of the above maps for various names is indicated in Figures 65 and 66. The use of names in deriving source is best indicated by Figure 66 in which Jefferys 1770[74] has too great a difference in name to have been used by Purdy. The source of the north and west coast in Purdy 1814 and 1828 remains hidden.

The problem in deriving sources crops up in the examination of the north and east coast. The coastline from Bay of Notre Dame to Bull Arm in Trinity Bay has a configuration

Figure 62. Map sources of Purdy's "Map of Cabotia" - Prince Edward Island

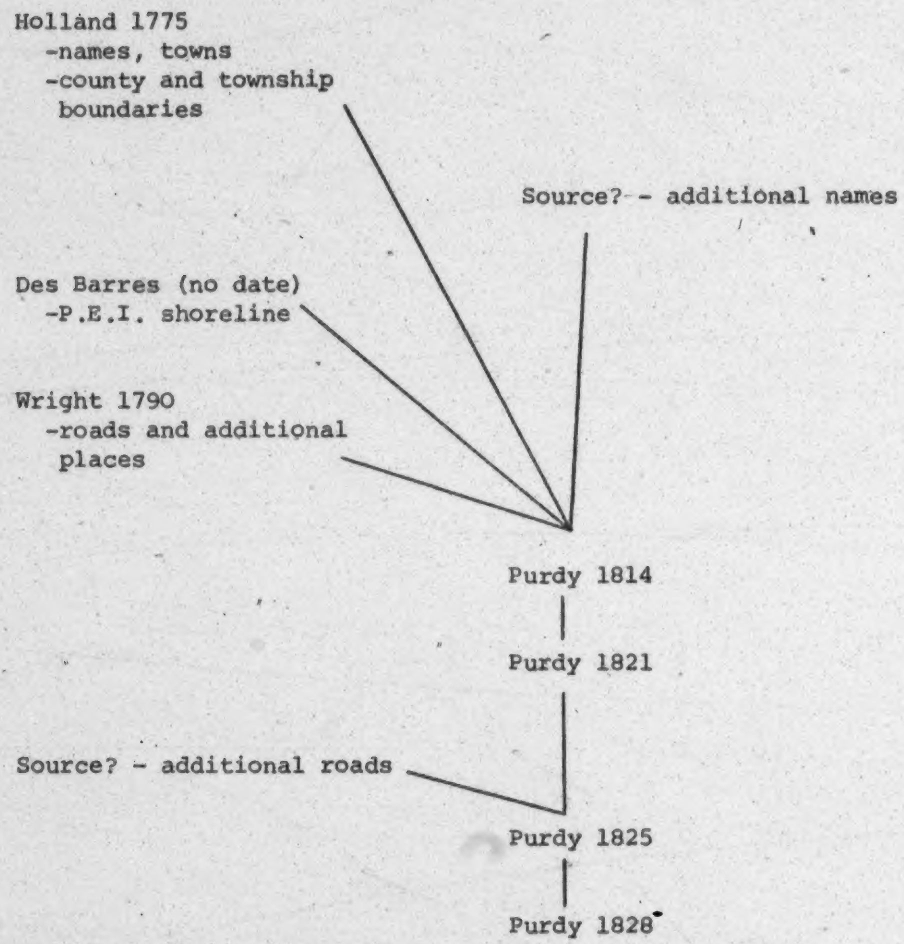

Holland 1775
-names, towns
-county and township boundaries
Source? - additional names
Des Barres (no date)
-P.E.I. shoreline
Wright 1790
-roads and additional places
Purdy 1814
Purdy 1821
Source? - additional roads
Purdy 1825
Purdy 1828

Figure 63. Names on Purdy 1814 in comparison with preceding maps

Holland 1775	Wright 1790	Purdy 1814	Present name
Richmond Bay or Malpeque	Richmond Bay	Richmond Bay or Malpec H.	Malpeque H.
Marle Head	-	Marle Hd.	Brocklesby H.
Johnstons R.	Johnson R.	Johnstone's R.	Johnstons R.
Tracadie H.	*	*	Tracadie H.
Harris Bay	-	Harris Bay	Rustico B.
Orby Head	-	Orby Head	Orby Head
Fishery	-	Fish I.	-
Holland H.	Holland Bay	Cascumpec or Holland H.	Cascumpeque Bay
Wolf Marshes	-	Wolf Marshes	-
Hillsborough B.	*	*	Hissborough B.
Cape Gage	*	*	Cape Gage
-	-	Tryon	Tryon
-	-	Allanby	Darney?

Figure 64. Map sources of Purdy's "Map of Cabotia" - Newfoundland

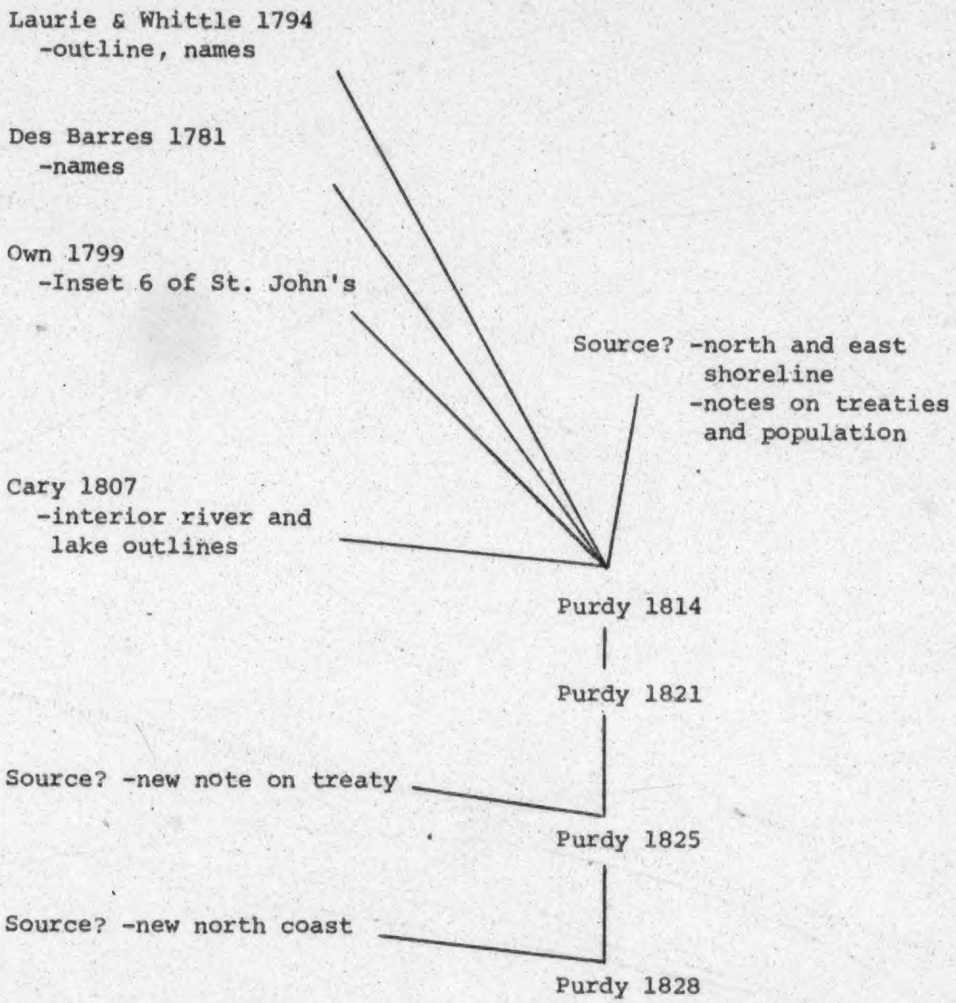

Laurie & Whittle 1794
-outline, names
Des Barres 1781
-names
Own 1799
-Inset 6 of St. John's
Source? -north and east shoreline
-notes on treaties and population
Cary 1807
-interior river and lake outlines
Purdy 1814
Purdy 1821
Source? -new note on treaty
Purdy 1825
Source? -new north coast
Purdy 1828

Figure 65. Names used on Purdy 1814 in comparison with preceding maps

Laurie & Whittle 1794	Des Barres 1781	Cary 1807	Purdy 1814	Present name
New Bay Head	Newbay Head	New Bay	*	New Bay
Twilingate	*	Toulinguet	*	Twillingate
New World I.	New Work I.	New World I.	New Work I.	New World I.
Newman's Sound	-	Newman's Sound	*	Newman Sound
Bonaventura Hd.	Bonaventure Hd.	Bonaventura Hd.	Bonaventure Hd.	Bonaventure Hd.
Bellisle	Belle Isle	Bell I.	Belle Isle	Bell I.
Trepassey H.	Trepassey Bay	Trepassoy H.	Trepassey H.	Trepassey H.
Burgeo	-	Burgen Is.	Burgeo Is.	Burgeo Is.
La Cey	-	La Scie	La Scie	La Scie H.
-	-	Little Fogo	Little Fogo	Little Fogo Island
Bulls Bay	Bay Bulls	Bulls Bay	Bay of Bulls	Bull Arm.

Figure 66. Names on Inset of St. John's Harbour from Jefferys 1770, Owen 1799, and Purdy 1814

Jefferys 1770	Owen 1799	Purdy 1814	Present name
Wash Ball Rocks	*	*	-
Signal Hill	The Block House Signal Hill	Signal Hill Block H.	Signal Hill
North Head	*	*	North Head
Gibet Hill	Wallace Battery	*	-
-	Pancake	*	-
Magot's Cove	Maggot's Cove	*	-
The Old Fort	-	-	-
Kings Wharf	Kings Watering Place	*	-
Hospital & Watering Place	Hospital	*	-
-	Kitty Vitty Pond	*	Quidi Vidi Lake
-	Fort Amherst	*	-
-	George's Pond	*	George's Pond

unlike Laurie & Whittle 1794 or Des Barres 1781. Both Cary 1807 and Purdy 1814 have similar configurations as well as many common and peculiar name variations. This would point to Purdy's use of Cary 1807, however, Cary 1807 is at a scale of approximately 1:2,300,000 whereas Purdy 1814 is at 1:1,460,000. For Purdy to compile his map from this smaller scale seems highly unlikely. As a result, this researcher is of the opinion that there must be a chart prior to 1807 with the information which Cary and Purdy used. No such chart has been uncovered at this time.

An example of how an outline can be changed for the worse is illustrated in the north coast of Newfoundland, Purdy 1828. The change in outline, in Figure 39, south of Twillingate I. is puzzling in that no source was found for this change.

The information on the Newfoundland section of Purdy's "Map of Cabotia" is either contained in other maps or is of dubious reliability. Information of places and part of the coastal outline are common to several maps. The unique north and east coast, however, because of its unverifiable accuracy and because of the inclusion of erroneous changes in state 5, 1828, casts severe doubt on the reliability of the information. The Map does point to the existence of other maps or charts which, as yet, have not been uncovered.

Conclusions

From the above discussion on sources it is evident that for particular sections, the Map is of little or no unique value. This is suggested by the possibility of deriving, to a large degree, the source material. Only in the case of the St. John River names is the Map, as a printed document, a 'first'. To say that the Map is unique in its information of Nova Scotian political divisions and roads or in its roads in Prince Edward Island, is to go beyond the bounds of present information. However, in this researcher's work, the Map draws many diverse sources together. For this reason, therefore, the Map is a valuable tool. It provides all the information for Eastern Canada at one scale, and in doing so provides the researcher with a general view of road and settlement development in the early nineteenth century.

VIII

CONCLUSION

It is valuable, at this time, to reexamine the hypothesis and the method in light of the work in Chapters II to VII. The initial hypothesis requires an evaluation of the uniqueness of both the historical information and the cartographical traits of the Map. In order to perform this evaluation the three part method outlined is, in the opinion of this researcher, very useful. The method focuses interest onto cartobibliographical aspects, i.e., bibliographical and geographical variations between states of the Map; onto cartographical aspects, i.e., characteristics of the Map itself and in comparison with contemporary maps; and onto historical aspects, i.e., informational content and sources of information. In this researcher's opinion, it is only through such a detailed three pronged attack that a meaningful judgement can be made.

Is or is not the "Map of Cabotia" a document of unique historical and cartographical importance in the early nineteenth century mapping sequence of Eastern Canada?

In a historical context, the Map varies in its uniqueness of information. The Map is, of course, unique in that it is the only map of the time at such a scale that has such a broad scope of area coverage and information. Specifically, the Map is limited in its value for providing unique historical information. In the sections of the Map covering Upper and Lower Canada all the information is present on earlier and readily available maps. In the sections of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island there is historical cultural information which is not readily available on other printed maps and which, in the opinion of this researcher, is of reliable quality. Only in the geographical outline of the Manitoulin Islands and of the northeast coast of Newfoundland is there erroneous information.

In a cartographic context the Map does not advance the techniques of presenting information or develop new aspects of design. In fact, the Map is a cartographic oddity which produces an impression of a collage and one with a cluttered look.

In conclusion, this researcher views the Map as a useful document even though it is limited in uniqueness of historical information and is of low cartographical importance. The Map is readily available in numerous collections. The Map covers a large part of Canada east of Lake Superior. The Map has, as noted throughout the last two chapters, reliable information. For these reasons the states of the Map can provide an overall view of Eastern Canada. Until more work is done to uncover map sources of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, this Map can provide a limited amount of information for other researchers.

FOOTNOTES

[1] The following references comment briefly on Purdy's various maps. Only the last work comments on the "Map of Cabotia".

"A chart of the world, on Mercator's projection ... London, Lauire and Whittle, 1810", *The Literary Panorama*, vol. 9, 1811, pp. 682-684. (review)

"A chart of the world, on Mercator's projection ... 1828. New edition, materially improved. 1829", *Kritscher wegweiser im gebiete der landkartenkunde*, vol. 2, Februrary, 1830, p. 80. (review)

"A chart of the world, on Mercator's projection, with the tracts of the more distinguished modern navigators. New edition 1833", *Kritscher wegweiser im gebiete der landkartenkunde*, vol. 6, April 30, 1834, pp. 196-197. (review)

Martha Krug, "Die Kartographie der Meerestromungen in ihren Beziehungen zur Entwicklung der Meereskunde", *Acta Cartographica*, volume 11, 1971, pages 227-229. Mention of Purdy's works appears on pages 249 and 259.

W.F. Ganong, "A Monograph of the Cartography of the Province of New Brunswick", Royal Society of Canada, *Transactions*, Second Series, Vol. 3, Section 2, 1897, pp. 313-427. Mention of Purdy's "Map of Cabotia" appears on pages 395 to 399.

[2] G.R. Stewart, *American Place Names*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1970, p. 172. See also note at end of footnote 26.

[3] *Dictionary of National Biography*, London, Oxford University Press, 1959-60, Vol. 16, p. 489.

[4] British Museum. Department of Printed Books, *Catalogue of Printed Maps, Charts and Plans*, London, 1967, Vol. 11, column 935.

[5] *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. 16, p. 489.

[6] A.H.W. Robinson, *Marine Cartography in Britain*, Leicester University Press, 1962, p. 123.

[7] Henry Stevens and Roland Tree, "Comparative Cartography", The Map Collectors' Circle, no. 39, 1967, p. 339, see 1794 (K).

[8] Robinson, p. 97.

[9] R.A. Skelton, "The Marine Surveys of James Cook in North America, 1758-1768", The Map Collectors' Circle, no. 37, 1967, p. 6.

[10] Robinson, p. 124.

[11] D.W. Thomson, Men and Meridians, Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1966-69, vol. 1, p. 139.

[12] T.E. Layng, "Highlights in the Mapping of Canada", Canadian Library Association. Bulletin, Vol. 16, Map, 1960, p. 286.

[13] C. Verner, "The identification and designation of variants in the study of early printed maps", Imago Mundi, volume 19, 1965, p. 102.

[14] Ibid.

[15] J. Purdy, The British American Navigator. 1st edition, London, R.H. Laurie, 1843, p. iii.

[16] Re-issues of maps with imprint modifications are abundantly illustrated in R.A. Skelton, "The Marine Surveys of James Cook in North America, 1758-1768", The Map Collectors' Circle, no. 37, 1967.

[17] A two year lag if the charter date 1826 is used or a three year lag if the incorporation date June 27, 1825 is used. These dates are referred to in D.W. Thomson, Men and Meridians, vol. 1, p. 239.

[18] R.A. Skelton, plate II.

[19] Title: A MAP/of the Province of/UPPER CANADA,/describing/ ALL THE NEW SETTLEMENTS, TOWNSHIPS, &,/WITH THE COUNTRIES ADJACENT, FROM/QUEBEC TO LAKE HURON./Compiled, at the Request of/HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR GENERAL JOHN G. SIMCOE,/FIRST LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,/By John David William Smyth Esq^{r}./Surveyor General./

Imprint: LONDON: Published by W. FADEN, Geographer to HIS MAJESTY/.../Charing Cross, April 12th. 1800./

Scale: No scale stated but approximately 1:1,267,000.

Size: 56 cm. N-S; 84.5 cm. E-W.

Longitude: West from Greenwich 70°W - 85°50'W.

Latitude: 41°20'N - 48°10'N.

Location: MTPL. Baldwin Room. (MAP 912.713/S51.2)

20 Title: A MAP of the LOCATED DISTRICTS in the/PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA,/Describing all the New Settlements, Townships, & with the adjacent Frontiers,/Compiled and Corrected, From the latest Surveys in the Surveyor General's Office/BY WILLIAM CHEWITT, SENIOR SURVEYOR & DRAUGHTSMAN,/.../

Imprint: Published Jan^{y}. 1, 1813 by W. Faden, Charing Cross.

Engraver: Cooper, Sculp.

Size: Cut into sections and pasted on linen 83.4 cm. N-S; 113.5 cm. E-W.

Scale: British Statute Miles, 1 cm. = 5 miles
Representative Fraction 1:804,000 approximately

Longitude: West from Greenwich 72°50'W - 83°20'W.

Latitude: 41°10'N - 46°40'N.

Location: PAC S 400-1813.

21 Title: A NEW MAP/OF THE/PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA,/Describing all the/Seigneuries, Townships, Grants of Land, &./ Compiled from Plans deposited in the/PATENT OFFICE QUEBEC;/By Samuel Holland Esq^{r}. Surveyor General./To which is Added/A PLAN of the Rivers, SCOUDIAC and MAGAGUADAVIC,/Surveyed in 1796, 97, and 98,/.../

Imprint: LONDON. Published by WILL^{m}. FADEN. Geographer to His Majesty./.../N^{o}. 5 Charing Cross, August 12th. 1802./

Engraver: Allen & Wilson, sculp.

Size: 58 cm. N-S; 86.7 cm. E-W.

Scale: Statute Miles 1 cm. = 4.8 miles
Representative Fraction: 1:772,000 approximately

Longitude: West of Greenwich 65°30'W - 74°W.

Latitude: 44°45'N - 48°35'N.

Location: PAC VI/300-1802.

22 Title: A MAP/of the/Island of S^{t} JOHN/In the Gulf of S^{t} LAURENCE/Divided Into Counties & Parishes/And the Lots, as granted by Government,/to which is added/The Soundings round the Coast & Harbours,/Improved from the Rate of Survey of/Captain Holland/

Imprint: Published as the Act direct April 8. 1775 (Sayer & Bennett).

Scale: Miles. 1 cm. = 1.6 miles
Representative Fraction 1: 257,000 approximately

Size: 36.6 cm. N-S; 71.1 cm. E-W.

Location: Metropolitan Toronto Public Library. Baldwin Room - 912.717/H58.

23 Title: A/NEW MAP/OF/NOVA SCOTIA,/NEWFOUNDLAND &,/FROM THE LATEST AUTHORITIES./BY JOHN CARY, Engraver./1807/

Imprint: London: Published by J. Cary Engraver & Map-seller N^{o} 181 Strand Dec^{r} 1st 1807.

Size: 45.8 cm. N-S; 51.7 cm. E-W.

Scale: British Statute Miles 1 cm. = 15
Common French Leagues 1 cm. = 5.1
Representative Fraction 1:2,400,000 approximately.

Longitude: West of Greenwich Observatory 52°W - 68°W.

Latitude: 43°N - 52°N.

Location: MTPL. Baldwin Room. 912-716/C13.11

24 W.F. Ganong, "A monograph of the cartography of the Province of New Brunswick", Royal Society of Canada, *Transactions*, Second Series, vol. 3, Section 2. pp. 385-396.

25 Robinson, p. 123.

26 Title: Fredonia/Or the/UNITED STATES OF NORTH-AMERICA;/Including also/CABOTIA, OR THE CANADIAN PROVINCES;/THE WESTERN TERRITORY/To the Pacific Ocean;/And the NORTHERN PART of the/MEXICAN STATES./

Imprint: Published by R.H. LAURIE, Nº 53, Fleet Street, London,/
14th. AUGUST, 1830./

Size: 63.9 cm. N-S; 96.8 cm. E-W. Cut into sections, pasted on linen, folded and in slip case.

Scale: English Statute Miles 1 cm. - 33 miles
Geographic or Nautic Leagues 1 cm. = 10 leagues.
Representative Fraction 1:5,311,000 aproximately.

Longitude: Along southern edge - Longitude West of Greenwich
69°W - 119°W.
Along northern edge - Longitude West from Washington
19°E - 53°W.

Latitude: 20°N - 49°N.

Location: Metropolitan Toronto Public Library - Baldwin Room
Folds 912.7/L134

Note: A definition of the term Fredonia or Fredon is given. According to the note the name was proposed by the Hon. Samuel L. Mitchill in 1801 in order to avoid the vague names such as Americans and to distinguish between citizens of Canada, the United States of America and the 'United Mexican States'.

[27] Robinson, p. 123.

[28] I. Mumford, "Lithography, photography and photozincography in English map production before 1870", *Cartographic Journal*, vol. 9, no. 1, June, 1972, p. 30.

[29] Mumford, p. 32.

~~30~~ Robinson, p. 124.

[31] Ganong, p. 398.

[32] Laurie and Whittle (London), *Catalogue 1822*, Item 39.

[33] The methods were a) Multiplication
b) Boggs Natural Scale Indicator in S.W. Boggs, *The Classification and Cataloging of Maps and Atlases*, New York, SLA, 1945, facing p. 175.

34 Title: MAP/of the Province of/UPPER & LOWER/CANADA/.../Joseph Bouchette.

Imprint: Published, as the Act directs Aug. 12th 1815 by W. Faden Geographer to HIS MAJESTY ... London.

Engraver: Engraved by J. Walker.

Size: Two sheets joined - 75 cm. N-S; 121 cm. E-W.

Scale: No stated scale but approximately 1:1,584,000.

Longitude: West of Greenwich 59°W - 97°W.

Latitude: 39°N - 52°N.

Projection: Simple Conic, standard parallels 43°N and/or 49°N, central meridian 80°W.

35 Title: A MAP/of the/PROVINCE/of/UPPER CANADA/..../by James G. Chewett and Thomas Ridout.

Imprint: LONDON: Published for the CANADA COMPANY by C. Smith & Son (1826?)

Engraver: I.S. Cox

Size: 98 cm. N-S; 178 cm. E-W.

Scale: British Statute Miles 1 cm. = 3.3 miles
Representative Fraction 1:530,000 approximately

Longitude: West of Greenwich - 73°29'W - 84°15'W.

Latitude: 41°16'N - 45°40'N.

Projection: Simple Conic, standard parallels 42°N and/or 45°N central meridian 80°W.

36 Samuel Holland, Surveyor-General for Northern District 1764 - 1777 Surveyor General of Quebec, 1780-1791, Surveyor -General for Lower Canada 1791-1801

Joseph Bouchette, - Surveyor-General for Lower Canada 1803-1841.

Thomas Ridout, -Joint Surveyor-General 1807-1810, Surveyor-General 1810-1829.

[37] Joseph Bouchette, *Topographical description of the province of Lower Canada with remarks upon Upper Canada*, London, W. Faden, 1815, p. iv.

[38] John Cary, *Cary's new universal atlas, containing district maps of all principal states* .... London, Printed for J. Cary, 1808. see plate 52.

[39] C. Whebell, "Printed maps of Upper Canada 1800 - 1864", *Ontario History*, vol. 49, 1957, p. 140.

[40] M. Olsen, *Aspects of the mapping of southern Ontario, 1783-1867*, London, University of London, Birkbeck College, 1968. p. 130. (Ph.D. Thesis).

[41] The various Surveyor-Generals of Upper Canada were:
D.W. Smyth - 1792-1804
C. Wyatt - 1804-1807
T. Ridout and W. Chewitt - Joint Surveyor-Generals 1807-1810
T. Ridout - 1810-1829
S. Hurd - 1829-1835

[42] D.W. Smyth, *A short topographical description of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada* ... 1st ed. London, W. Faden, 1799. (2nd edition, 1813.) p. 120.

Location: Metropolitan Toronto Public Library. Baldwin Room
BR(s) 917.13/S538.11

[43] Title: A/NEW MAP/of/UPPER & LOWER/CANADA,/FROM THE LATEST AUTHORITIES/BY JOHN CARY, Engraver,/1807./

Imprint: London: Published by J. Cary Engraver & Map-seller No. 181 Strand Dec^{r} 1st 1807.

Scale: British Statute Miles 1 cm. = 14.3 miles.
Representative Fraction 1:2,300,000 approximately.

Size: 45.7 cm. N-S; 51 cm. E-W.

Longitude: West from Greenwich 69°30'W - 94°30'W.

Latitude: 39°10'N - 56°N.

[44] This is state 3 of the Chewitt 1813 noted in footnote 20.

[45] This is the original state of the C/R 1826 noted in footnote 35.

[46] Title: A CORRECT PLAN/OF THE/ENVIRONS OF QUEBEC/AND OF THE/ BATTLE fought on the 13th September, 1759;/Together with a particular Detail of/THE FRENCH LINES and BATTERIES,/And also of the /ENCAMPMENTS, BATTERIES and

[37] Joseph Bouchette, *Topographical description of the province of Lower Canada with remarks upon Upper Canada*, London, W. Faden, 1815, p. iv.

[38] John Cary, *Cary's new universal atlas, containing district maps of all principal states* .... London, Printed for J. Cary, 1808. see plate 52.

[39] C. Whebell, "Printed maps of Upper Canada 1800 - 1864", *Ontario History*, vol. 49, 1957, p. 140.

[40] M. Olsen, *Aspects of the mapping of southern Ontario, 1783-1867*, London, University of London, Birkbeck College, 1968. p. 130. (Ph.D. Thesis).

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T. Ridout - 1810-1829
S. Hurd - 1829-1835

[42] D.W. Smyth, *A short topographical description of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada* ... 1st ed. London, W. Faden, 1799. (2nd edition, 1813.) p. 120.

Location: Metropolitan Toronto Public Library. Baldwin Room
BR(s) 917.13/S538.11

[43] Title: A/NEW MAP/of/UPPER & LOWER/CANADA,/FROM THE LATEST AUTHORITIES/BY JOHN CARY, Engraver,/1807./

Imprint: London: Published by J. Cary Engraver & Map-seller
No. 181 Strand Dec^{r} 1st 1807.

Scale: British Statute Miles 1 cm. = 14.3 miles.
Representative Fraction 1:2,300,000 approximately.

Size: 45.7 cm. N-S; 51 cm. E-W.

Longitude: West from Greenwich 69°30'W - 94°30'W.

Latitude: 39°10'N - 56°N.

[44] This is state 3 of the Chewitt 1813 noted in footnote 20.

[45] This is the original state of the C/R 1826 noted in footnote 35.

[46] Title: A CORRECT PLAN/OF THE/ENVIRONS OF QUEBEC/AND OF THE/BATTLE fought on the 13th September, 1759;/Together with a particular Detail of/THE FRENCH LINES and BATTERIES,/And also of the /ENCAMPMENTS, BATTERIES and

ATTACK of the/BRITISH ARMY,/.../Drawn from the Original Surveys taken by the ENGINEERS of the Army/Engraved by THOMAS JEFFERYS,/Geographer to His MAJESTY./

Imprint: Published According to Act of Parliament by Thos. Jefferys.
The Corner of St. Martins Lane Charing Cross. (1759)

Scale: 1 cm. =600 feet.
Representative Fraction 1:18,000 approximately

Size: 41 cm. N-S; 88.6 cm. E-W.

Source: AMERICAN ATLAS 1759 no. 4.

Location: PAC H2/339 - Quebec 1759.

47 Title: Chart of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Imprint: Pubd. Accorg to Act of Parliament Aug. 1, 1781 by F.W. Des Barres Esqr.

Scale: No stated scale.

Size: Three sheets each 74.5 cm. N-S; 53 cm. E-W.

Source: The "Amherst" copy of the Atlantic Neptune.

Location: PAC Neptune vol. 3, pt. 1, no. 4, copy 3.

48 Title: A/New Topographical Map/of the Province of/LOWER CANADA./ Compiled from all the former as well as the/Latest Surveys/taken by/Order of the Provincial Government/ by & under the direction of/SAMUEL HOLLAND, ESQR. DECEASED,/late Surveyor General of the said Province,/ Is most respectfully inscribed,/TO HIS EXCELLENCY, ROBERT PRESCOTT, ESQ./Captain General & Commander in Chief/of the PROVINCES OF UPPER & LOWER CANADA & &/ by his most obedient & most humble Servants,/William Vondenvelden, lately Assistant Surveyor General,/and Louis Charland Land Surveyor./

Imprint: LONDON,/Published by Willm. Vondenvelden no. 20 Cannon Street./Jany 1st, 1803.

Latitude & Longitude: not shown

Size: In three sections, each sheet 60.2 cm. N-S; 79 cm. E-W.

Scale: Statute Miles. 1 cm. = 3.2 miles
French Leagues. 1 cm. = 1 league
Representative Fraction. 1:510,000.

Inset: A SKETCH of the relative situation of the TOWNSHIPS applied for by sundry Persons, and for which Warrants of Survey raised thereupon in the Years 1792 and 1793, on the North side of the RIVER OTTAWA, beyond where any Surveys have hitherto been made.

Location: PAC VI/300-1803.

[49] See cartobibliographic information in footnote 34.

[50] Title: PLAN/Shewing what is at present considered as the Boundary Line between the/PROVINCES of LOWER CANADA NEW BRUNSWICK/AND/UNITED STATES of AMERICA/agreably to the 2nd Article of the Treaty of Paris of 1783 .../.../by Joseph Bouchette.

Imprint: Manuscript Copied by C. Pettigrew at PRO. Jan. 1919.

Size: 54 cm. N-S; 70 cm. E-W.

Scale: No stated scale approximately 1:500,000.

Longitude: 66°30'W - 74°20'W.

Latitude: 43°50' - 47°90'N.

Location: PAC VI/100 (1821) Bouchette.

[51] This is the "Second Edition", state 3 of Holland 1802 noted in footnote 21.

[52] Another example of Bouchette's use of Purdy occurs in a map held in the Public Archives of Canada. In the Publication, Colonial Office 6, vol. 1, part 1 (M.G. 11), there is a map copied from Purdy's "Map of Cabotia" and signed by Joseph Bouchette.

[53] Title: A CHART/of NOVA SCOTIA./

Imprint: Published according to Act of Parliament, Nov. 1st, 1780, by I.F.W. Des Barres Esq.

Scale: Statute Miles: 1 cm. = 3 miles.
Nautical Miles: 1 cm. = 2.8 miles.
Representative Fraction 1:480,000 approximately

Size: Three sheets each 73.4 cm. N-S; 52.8 cm. E-W.

Longitude: West from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich
58°20'W - 68°W.

Latitude: 43°10'N - 46°10'N.

Location: PAC Neptune Vol. 1, part 2, no. 13, copy 6.

54 Title: PLAN/of the/SOUTH WEST PART/OF/NEW BRUNSWICK/including/
THE/River Saint John/.../BY/George Sproule Esq^r. Surveyor
General/assisted by/Mather Byles Deputy Surveyor./

Imprint. Saint John June 1786.

Size: Manuscript map 61.2 cm. N-S; 47.5 E-W.

Scale: Statute Miles 1 cm. = 3 miles.
Representative Fraction 1:480,000 approximately.

Source: MAP No. 34, The western and southern parts of New
Brunswick, 1786. From a copy of the original in
the Public Record Office, London: one-fourth the
original size.

Location: PAC H3/203-1786.

55 Title: A NEW CHART/OF THE COAST OF NOVA SCOTIA/with the SOUTH
COAST OF/NEW BRUNSWICK;/Including also PART OF THE
ISLANDS OF/ST. JOHN AND CAPE BRETON,/AND OF THE COAST
OF NEW ENGLAND/Regulated and Ascertained by Astronomical
Observations./BY CAPT. HOLLAND./

Imprint: LONDON: Publsihed by LAURIE & WHITTLE/53 Fleet Street
12th July, 1787./

Size: Three sections each 70.4 cm. N-S; 50.2 cm. E-W.

Longitude: West from London 59°30'W - 69°10'W.

Latitude: 43°20'N - 46°20'N.

Scale: Nautical miles 1 cm. = .9 miles
Representative Fraction 1:165,000 approximately.

Inset: Title: PLAN of THE/ENTRANCE OF HARBOUR/OF RIVER ST. JOHN.
Scale: Natuical miles 1 cm. =.8 miles
Representative Fraction 1:146,000 approximately.

Location: PAC VI - EC. S3 200-1798/N.A. Pilot 1798 no. 7.

56 Title: New Brunswick.

Imprint: Published according to Act of Parliament by Tho^{s} Wright 15th May 1807.

Engraver: J. Walker Sculp^{t}.

Scale: None stated but approximately 1:750,000.

Size: 54.5 cm. N-S; 75 cm. E-W.

Longitude: 62°20'W - 69°40'W.

Latitude: 45°N - 48°N.

Location: PAC VI/203-1807.

57 Title: A/NEW MAP/OF THE PROVINCE OF/NEW BRUNSWICK/FROM THE LARGE PLAN MADE BY/THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF/THE COLONY./ .../Tho^{s} Bonnor./Provincial Agent of New Brunswick./

Imprint: LONDON: PUBLISHED BY J. CARY, No. 181 STRAND Jan^{y} 1st, 1820.

Scale: Miles 1 cm. = 3.3 miles
Representative Fraction 1:500,000 approximately.

Size: In 12 sections of differing size - approximately 20.5 cm. N-S; 23 cm. E-W.

Longitude: West from Greenwich 63°40'W - 69°20'W.

Latitude: 44°10'N - 48°35'N.

Location: PAC F/202-1820.

58 W.F. Ganong, "A Monograph of the Cartography of the Province of New Brunswick", Royal Society of Canada. Transactions, Second Series, vol. 3, Section 2, pp. 313-427.

59 The following notation for this map appears in W.F. Ganong, p. 416. 1749. Morris, Chas. (Map of Head of the Bay of Fundy.) 14x11 in.; 3½ leagues = 1 in. MS in Public Record Office, Archives, 1894, 135.

60 The following notation appears in W.F. Ganong, p. 420. 1826 Lockwood, Anthony. A Map of New Brunswick. 46x36 in.; 6 m. = 1 in.

61 Ganong, p. 395.

62 Ganong, pp. 400-401.

63 Ganong, p. 396.

64 Title: HALIFAX HARBOUR

Imprint: Survey'd & Published according to Act of Parliament
by J.F.W. Des Barres Esq^{r}. Jan^{y} 30, 1779.

Size: Three sheets each 75.7 cm. N-S; 47 cm. E-W (trimmed size)

Scale: Statute Miles, 1 cm. = 2 mi.
Representative Fraction 1:322,000 approximately.

Location: PAC Neptune, vol. 2, part 1, no. 47, copy 5.

65 Title: A CHART/of/CAPE BRETON and S^{t}. JOHN'S ISLANDS &/IN THE/
GULPH OF S^{t}. LAWRENCE/.

Imprint NP. ND.

Scale: Statue Miles, 1 cm. = 3 mi.
Representative Fraction 1:480,000 approximately.

Size: Two sheets each 58.2 cm. N-S; 30.1 cm. E-W.

Location: PAC Neptune vol. 3, part 3, no. 19, copy 1.

66 Title: A CHART of/the HARBOUR of/HALIFAX,/in/NOVA SCOTIA;/
with/JEBECTO BAY and CAPE SAMBRO/.../

Imprint: London. Printed for & sold by Rob^{t}. Sayer & Jn^{o}.
Bennett, N^{o}. 53 Fleet Street, as the Act directs.
25th. March 1775.

Scale: Miles 1 cm. = 4 mi.
Representative Fraction 1:643,000 approximately.

Size: 40 cm. N-S; 60.8 cm. E-W.

Location: PAC v.1 EC.53 240 Halifax 1794.

State 1: As above.

State 2: Imprint: Published 12 May 1794, by LAURIE & WHITTLE;
N^{o}. 53 Fleet Street, London.

[67] Title: A/NEW MAP/of NOVA SCOTIA,/and of Cape Breton Island/ with the adjacent parts of/NEW ENGLAND and CANADA,/ composed/.../by Thomas Jefferys./

Imprint: Published 12th May, 1794, by LAURIE & WHITTLE, 53 Fleet Street, London.

Scale: English miles 1 cm. = 11 miles
Representative Fraction 1;1,770,000 approximately.

Size: 47 cm. N-S; 61.5 cm. E-W.

Longitude: West Longitude from Ferro 41°45'-55°15'.

Latitude: 42°30'N-50°10'N

Location: PAC H12/200 1794.

[68] Anthony Lockwood, A Brief Description of Nova Scotia with Plates of the Principal Harbors; Including a Particular Account of the Island of Grand Manan, London, Printed for the author by G. Hayden, 1818, 135 p.

Location: Metropolitan Toronto Public Library Baldwin Room TR/4to/917.16/L57.

[69] The sources that are referred to here are those noted in figures 45, 50, and 54.

[70] See Footnote 22 for cartobibliographical description.

[71] Title: A GENERAL CHART/OF THE ISLAND OF/NEWFOUNDLAND/with the Rocks & Soundings./Drawn from Surveys taken by/ .../James Cook and Michael Lane Surveyors/and Others./

Imprint: LONDON/Published according to Act of Parliament. 10th May 1775./By Thomas Jefferys. Geographer to the King./ Printed for Robt Sayer Map & Chartseller/No 53 in Fleet Street./

Scale: None stated but approximately 1:1,250,000.

Size: 54.5 cm. N-S; 55.5 cm. E-W.

Latitude: 46°40'N - 52°40'N.

State 1: as above.
State 2: Imprint: LONDON/Published 12 May, 1794, by LAURIE & WHITTLE, 53 Fleet Street.
Location: PAC V13/100 - 1794.

72 Title: (Chart of the Gulf of St. Lawrence)

Imprint: Pub^{d}. Accor^{g}. to Act of Parliament Aug. 1, 1781 by
I.F.W. Des Barres Esq^{r}.

Scale: no scale stated.

Size: Three sheets each 74.5 cm. N-S; 53 cm. E-W.

Location: PAC Neptune vol. 3, part 1, no. 4, copy 3.

73 Title: A Chart/OF/S^{t}. JOHN'S HARBOUR/IN/NEWFOUNDLAND./Surveyed
in October, by/FRANCIS OWEN./.../

Imprint: LONDON/Published by R^{t}. Laurie & J^{s}. Whittle,/Fleet
Street. 12th Jan^{y}. 1799.

Scale: 1 cm. = .42 miles.
Representative Fraction 1:67,000 approximately.

Size: 44.3 cm. N-S; 64.4 cm. E-W.

Location: V 13 - EC. S3/140 St. John's 1798.

74 Title: S^{t}. JOHN'S HARBOUR

Imprint: Printed for R. Sayer & I. Bennett, N^{o}. 53 in Fleet
Street, 10 May 1770.

Engraver: T. Jefferys, Sculp.

Scale: Miles, 1 cm. =.12 miles
Representative Fraction 1:23,000 approximately.

Size: 17.6 cm. N-S; 13.7 cm. E-W.

State 1: As above.

State 2: Imprint: Published 12th May, 1794, by LAURIE & WHITTLE,
N^{o}. 53, Fleet Street, London.

Location: V 13/140 - 1770 From N.A. Pilot 1779 no. 4.

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VITA

NAME:	Richard Marcin Malinski
PLACE OF BIRTH:	Broughty Ferry, Scotland
YEAR OF BIRTH:	1944

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION AND DEGREES:

York University
Toronto, Ontario
1963-1967 Honours B.S.

University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario
1967-1968 Bachelor of Library Science

RELATED WORK EXPERIENCE:

Map Librarian
York University
1969-1973

Review Editor
The Canadian Cartographer
1969-1973

PUBLICATIONS:

"Recent cartographical literature" *The Canadian Cartographer* vol. 6, no. 1 , June 1969 through all numbers to vol. 8, no. 1 , June 1973.